

Aug. 4, 1920

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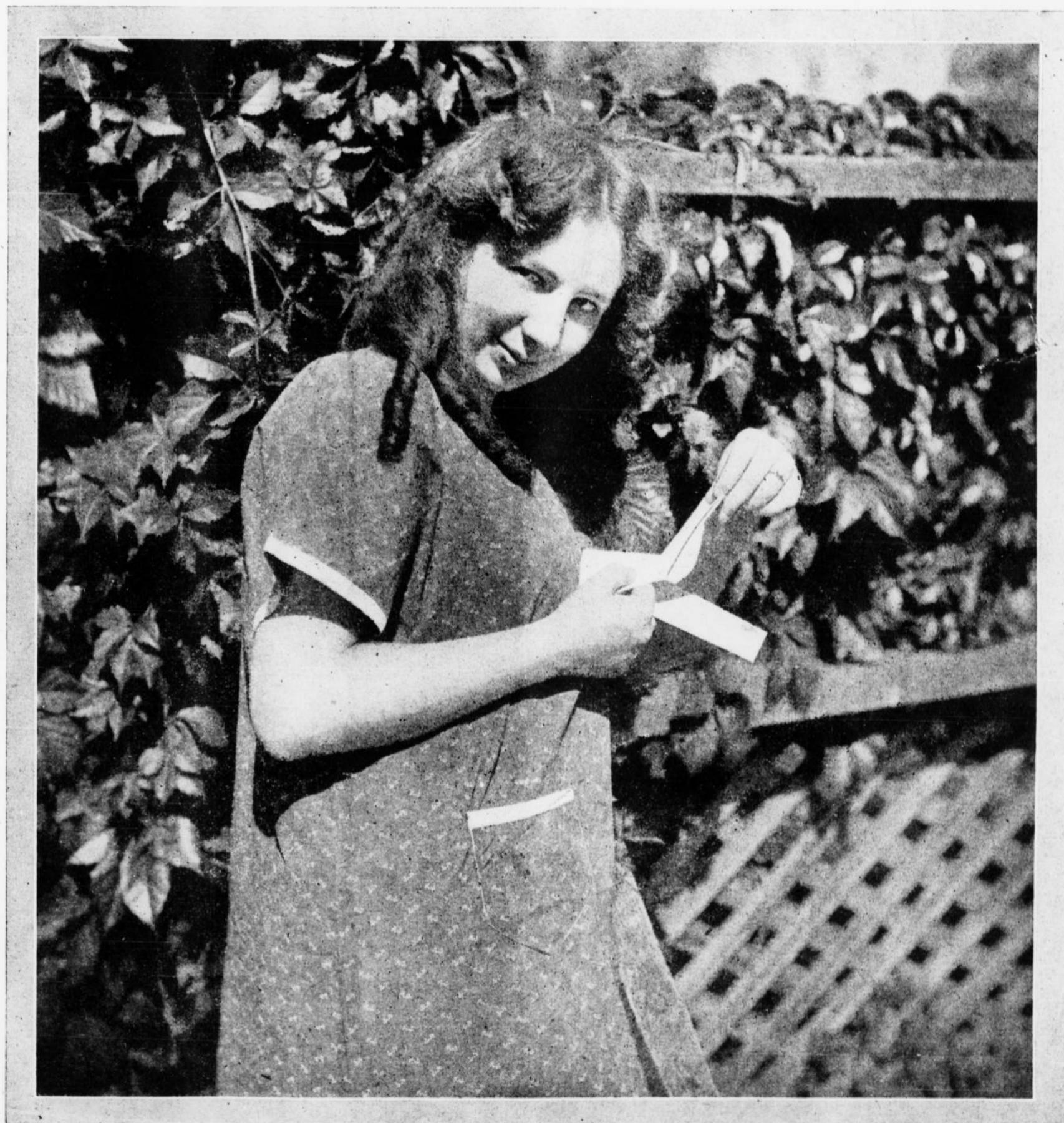
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

August 4, 1920

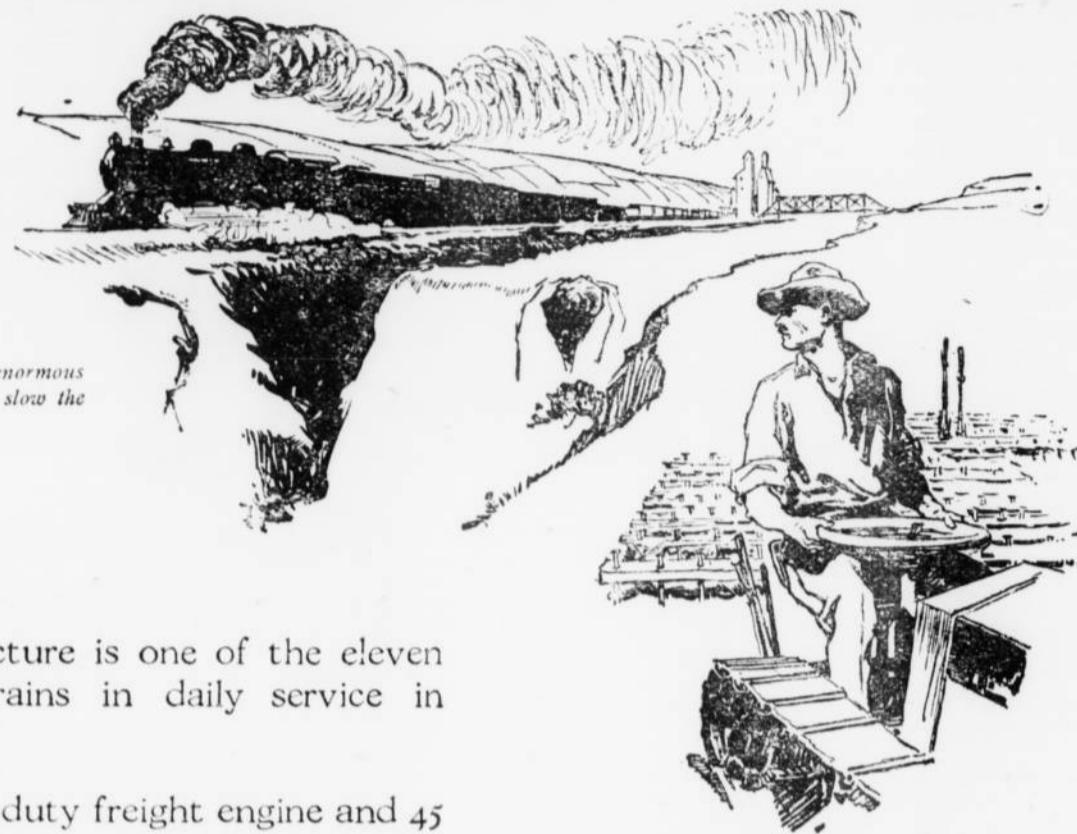
\$2.00 per Year



—Photo by Jessop Studio

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Circulation over 76,000 Weekly



THE train in this picture is one of the eleven hundred freight trains in daily service in Canada.

It consists of one heavy-duty freight engine and 45 standard box cars.

It can carry 2,000 tons of wheat.

* * *

In 1913 its engine could have been built for \$34,700—
to-day \$81,000; its box cars for \$1,138.85 each—to-day
\$3,797.50.

In other words the rolling stock alone in the movement
of 2,000 tons of wheat has increased in cost from \$85,948.25
to \$251,887.50, or 193.1%!

* * *

The labor bill of the railways has risen in the same period
from \$115,000,000 to \$231,000,000,—101%!*

The cost of rails for a mile of track has gone up from
\$9,497 to \$19,680—107%!

No cost has been unaffected by the general rise.

Operating expenses continue to rise more rapidly than
Gross earnings. Net earnings are sinking at an alarming
rate.

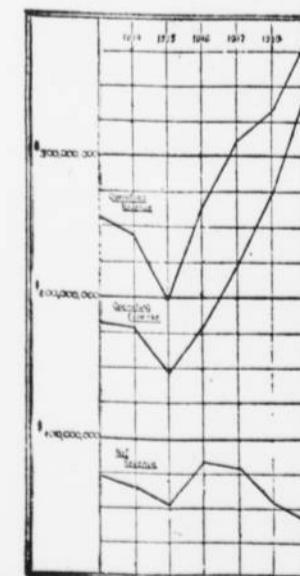
* * *

These are the facts that lie behind the application for
increased freight rates for the railways.

* Estimated.

Explanation of Chart:

Top line shows the rise of Gross revenue.
Middle line shows the more rapid rise of Operating Expenses.
Bottom line shows the downward plunge of Net earnings as a result of the rise in the middle line—Operating Expenses.



This advertisement is published under the authority of
The Railway Association of Canada
formerly the CANADIAN RAILWAY WAR BOARD

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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VOL. XIII.



August 4, 1920.

No. 31

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c. per agate line
Livestock Display 30c. per agate line
Classified 5c. per word per issue

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Let the Air Blast Handle Your Grain

Free yourself from dust and heavy scooping. Save time and labor. Get more for your crop. You can move, clean and grade 300 to 800 bushels of threshed or shelled grain an hour in one operation with a

Liberty Grain Blower

Re-cleaner and Grader

Elevator and cleaning mill combined. Blows out filth. Saves inferior grain for feed. Improves grading. Often makes No. 3 wheat grade No. 2.

No Buckets, Chains, Gears Nothing to get out of order. Only one moving part—strong steel frame. Built to last for years.

Fills Bins and Cars Machine easily taken down and moved by one man. Built to last for years.

Bigger Profits One jobbing machine pays for a Liberty. Great profit maker.

FREE Send name on post card for big illustrated folder in colors.

LINK MFG. CO. Dept. 222, Portage la Prairie, Man.

U.S. Grain Growers Organizing

Farmers of Middle Western States Devising Plan to Market Their Grain Co-operatively

A CONFERENCE of farm organizations called to consider ways and means of marketing grain and livestock products of the middle western states co-operatively, met at Chicago, July 23 and 24. Delegates were present from all the states affected. President Burnaby, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, and R. D. Colquette, of The Guide, were present from Canada. Among those who addressed the conference were United States Secretary of Agriculture Merredith, Mr. Burnaby, Aaron Sapiro, of California; A. E. Elmore, of Washington, and Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota.

Co-operative Marketing Advocated

The first day was given over to a general discussion of co-operative marketing. At the close of the afternoon session, two committees, one of livestock and the other of grain growers, were appointed to draft a program for the following day.

Mr. Eckhart, of the Farm Bureau, of Illinois, who is a leading figure in the co-operative grain marketing movement in the middle west, addressed the conference. He made a strong plea for the establishment of facilities for marketing the grain co-operatively, calling attention to the 4,000 farmer-owned units which gave the foundation for the establishment of an overhead marketing machine to forward the grain to the millers and exporters. The farmers of the Mississippi Valley, he explained, grew the corn of the world. They had a right to market this crop which they had raised, and were in a splendid strategic position to be formed into a compact marketing unit. The effect of the speculators in food products of the Chicago Board of Commerce was deplored, and the farmers, he stated, should get together, market their crops co-operatively and make a just law of supply and demand. The farmers had ample resources to carry their grain crops and merchandise them instead of having them marketed through speculative channels.

Aaron Sapiro, of San Francisco, the attorney for some of the co-operative enterprises of that state, explained the principles of co-operative marketing as they have been discovered and applied to the fruit crops of California. He pointed out that there was a wide difference between livestock and grain. A plan of co-operative marketing which would apply to one would not apply to the other. In grains, he said, you have the relatively non-perishable product, while in livestock you have a highly-perishable product. When a steer or hog is ready for marketing it must be marketed immediately, while grain can be carried without depreciation almost indefinitely. "They are two different babies," he said, "and you should never put them in the same cradle."

Make Packing Houses Public Utilities

The problem of marketing livestock, Mr. Sapiro affirmed, could never be settled properly until packing houses were declared by the government to be public utilities, so that a large centralized livestock marketing organization could deliver livestock to them, have it

slaughtered and the meat cured or cold-stored, and thereby converted into a relatively non-perishable product which could be merchandised in such a way that it would pass into consumption without being controlled by the big packing trusts. With regard to grain, he strongly advised that the farmers organize according to commodity, and not locality, and so make a central organization which would handle all grain grown in the middle west. It was not necessary, he said, to institute a fight against the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, all that was necessary was to organize and take the chambers' customers away from it. He stated that when the association was organized it should endeavor to get control through contracts with the growers of at least 51 per cent. of the grain crop. The object would be to handle a large volume and keep down the overhead.

On Saturday morning the grain committee brought in its recommendations and the conference proceeded to discuss them. Some amendments were offered. Representatives of some existing farmers' companies, evidently feeling that the formation of a big central marketing organization would jeopardize the existence of the smaller concerns, were not over friendly to the new move. The discussion was a warm one, but the conference refused to be carried away by flights of oratory. It was pointed out that on the commission of investigation which it was proposed to create all the various existing organizations would be fully represented and their interests safeguarded. The majority of those in attendance were, it was evident, in favor of taking a big step in advance, and strongly opposed to resting on their oars. They recognized that although great improvements had been worked by existing farmers' companies, they had never succeeded in wresting the control of the marketing of their crops from the wheat kings of the Chicago market, and that their crop still passed through the hands of speculators. When the division was called, the recommendations of the grain committee carried almost unanimously. They were as follows:

"Resolved, that we recommend that the chairman of this convention (President Howard, of the Farm Bureau Federation), appoint a permanent committee not to exceed 17 members, representing the various organizations interested, and with the consent and approval of such organizations, to consider, formulate and submit hereafter for consideration, a definite plan of organization whereby all organizations of grain producers can conduct co-operative grain marketing through one or more central organizations or grain exchanges, or such other solution of the co-operative marketing problem as may be approved by such committee, and that each organization or interest represented, shall bear the expenses of its own delegate or committee members. That when this committee is ready to report, copies of this report shall be sent to each organization, and the chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall call a conference of accredited delegates of such organizations with power to act, to whom such plan shall be submitted for adoption or rejection."

Music

—more than anything else

Will bring joy and happiness into your home and keep it there. Nothing that you can put into your home will benefit every member of the family so much as

A Good Piano

Write to the old reliable House of McLean for Catalog.



The West's Greatest Music House
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola
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329 Portage Ave. Winnipeg



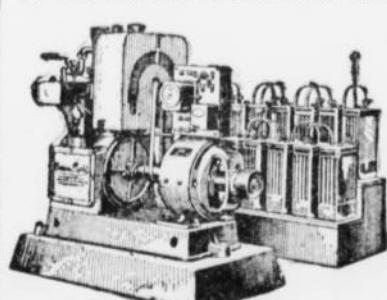
This Might be Your Cow

Such an accident might happen on any farm. Livestock and lanterns are often a dangerous combination. Your home and barn and other belongings are too valuable to be lost through the dangerous use of kerosene lamps and lanterns. Go to the nearest

Genco Light

dealer and carefully examine this double-purpose plant. See its perfect lighting facilities. See how many chores it will do for you while taking care of all the lights you need. Write for information.

GENCO ELECTRIC CO.
131 Sixth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.
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Thousands of cattle die every year with Blackleg. Vaccinate your calves with the O. M. Franklin Germ Free Vaccine and save every one. It is the only vaccine on the market that will absolutely protect every calf against Blackleg.

This Seal on Every Bottle

The Kansas Blackleg Serum Company

315 Livestock Exchange
CALGARY - ALTA.

Live Poultry

WANTED

Hens, in good condition	25-26c
Roosters	20-22c
Broilers	Highest Market Price
Old Ducks	25-27c
Ducklings	30-32c
Turkeys	28-30c
Geese	.20c

Eggs—Highest Market Prices

We prepay crates to all parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

All these prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Licensed and Bonded under the Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba, No. 31.

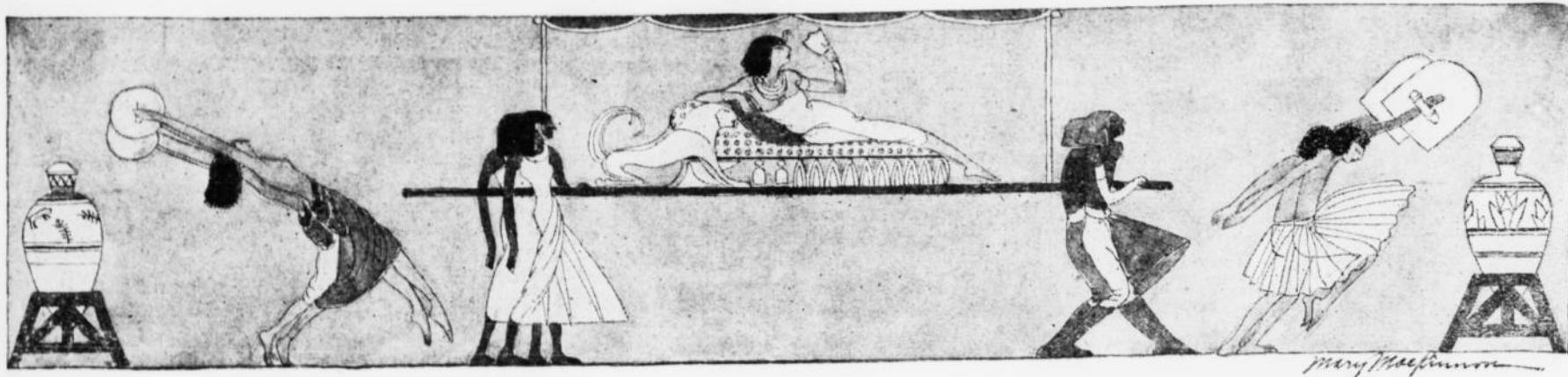
STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WATCH-REPAIRING

This is the period of the year during which watch mainsprings break in great numbers. We fit new mainsprings—guaranteed for one year—and have ready for return in 36 hours. "WE HURRY"

MAIL YOUR WATCH AND SEE

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa Man.



The Natural Way to healthy rosy skins

THIS natural way is the old-time way—the safe, sane method, discovered 3,000 years ago. It is the way, history tells us, that was favored by Cleopatra. It is the easy simple way. It begins and ends with such systematic cleansing of the skin that the pores are kept open and the circulation active. The essential is the choice of a mild pure soap which does this cleansing gently and without irritation.

This mild soothing soap is found in Palmolive—containing Palm and Olive oils. This perfect soap is the modern form of the same soothing cleansers Cleopatra used.

Why you must wash your face

The human skin is a network of tiny glands and pores which quickly become clogged with dust, oil secretions, dirt and perspiration. Without a thorough daily cleansing, this clogging produces serious results. Your skin soon becomes red and irritated. Ugly blotches appear.

All external applications are useless until you remove the cause—until you thoroughly cleanse your skin with the penetrating lather of Palmolive.

Palmolive is sold by leading dealers everywhere and supplied in guest-room size by America's most popular hotels

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY, Milwaukee, U. S. A.
The Palmolive Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

How Palmolive acts

Simply as a thorough cleanser which penetrates every minute pore and dissolves all poisonous accumulations. It contains no medication. Its mission is simply to cleanse so that Nature can do its own work.

For this cleansing, the ideal ingredients are ancient Palm and Olive oils, their combination perfected in the mild, creamy lather of Palmolive.

Facial soap at the price of a cleanser

Measured by quality Palmolive should be very expensive soap. The ingredients are costly and come from overseas. The process of making is exacting.

But the demand for Palmolive—its appreciation by millions of women—makes the volume of production enormous. Our factories work day and night. We buy all ingredients in enormous quantities.

Thus we are able to offer Palmolive at the price of ordinary soap. You can afford to use it for every toilet purpose—on the washstand, for bathing, the supreme modern toilet luxury.



EVERY WOMAN, rich and poor alike, shares Cleopatra's beauty secret today. It is perpetuated in the magic blend of Palm and Olive oils which gives us famous Palmolive Soap.

Palmolive Shampoo is a scientific shampoo mixture made from Palm, Olive and Coconut oils. New Shampoo Book, explaining simple home treatments which help the hair grow, free on request to The Palmolive Company, Milwaukee, U. S. A.

P A L M O L I V E

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 4, 1920

Meighen's Budget Speech

Mr. Meighen's budget speech appears to have been for him the supreme effort; it probably represents the best he can do in support of protection. It has so impressed the party he leads and the protected interests, that it is being circulated throughout the country in large quantities as political propaganda, in the vain hope, presumably, of stemming the rapidly rising tide of tariff reform.

It is a matter of regret to The Guide that limitations of space prevent publication in full of the able speech of Hon. T. A. Crerar, on the budget, but we publish this week those parts of his speech which deal specifically with Mr. Meighen's arguments and the question of protection, together with an article by a member of The Guide staff, giving, in reply to Mr. Meighen, some facts and figures not easily available.

The following extract constitutes, perhaps, the most amazing, as it is certainly the most gratuitously offensive, portion of his speech. He said:

Free trade has depopulated rural England; it has filled the emigrant ships with fugitives from her shores; it has scattered the manhood of Great Britain through the fields and workshops of the United States; it has starved, and repressed, and dwarfed the nascent industries of Ireland; it has reversed the supremacy that Britain held through centuries in the industrial life of the world, and caused her to concede the place to other great competing nations that adopted a different policy. Such is the history of free trade.

Briefly, this is what Mr. Winston Churchill would call a "terminological inexactitude." As such it has been exploited to the utmost by the anti-British press across the border, and has, doubtless, been marked for propagandist purposes by the protectionist agencies among our neighbors. The one answer to the allegations is that they simply are not true. As Mr. Crerar well points out, the part played by Great Britain in the war is a sufficient refutation of all the sophistry about the decadence of the nation. To what extent protectionist policy was a factor in creating war conditions is a question we will not now discuss; but the extent to which free trade policy aided in the financing of the war not only for Great Britain but her Allies as well is a matter of indubitable and incontestable evidence.

Mr. Crerar's speech and the special article in this week's Guide will repay a careful reading. If, as seems to be the case, Mr. Meighen's speech is to be taken as the defense, par excellence, of the national policy of protection, it is well that tariff reformers should realize how weak that defence really is.

The Nova Scotia Elections

Taking as a criterion the results of the provincial elections in Ontario and Manitoba, it may be said that the expected has happened in the Nova Scotia elections. Indeed, when it is remembered that the Liberal party has been in power since 1882, and that the present premier has been in office nearly a quarter-of-a-century, the result may be described as remarkable. In the last elections the candidates were labelled either Liberal or Conservative; for the first time Farmer and Labor candidates appeared in the field last week, and although the Murray government remains it faces an altogether new combination, or at least aggregation, on the opposition benches.

The local press attributes the success of the Liberal party in large part to its admir-

able organization. That is probably as good as any other explanation; 38 years of experience ought to give an almost irresistible organization. So far as organization goes the farmers are entitled to the greater measure of congratulation; the first meeting for the organization of the Nova Scotia farmers was on April 14 of this year, and with only three months of organizing effort they succeeded in electing seven out of the 15 candidates they had in the field, and at that the organization, as an organization, was not in the contest. It simply gave its blessing to the farmer candidates and furnished the locals with a platform. Colchester is the best organized county in the province, and here the two farmer candidates succeeded in winning the seat from the Conservatives, one of the successful candidates being H. L. Taggart, president of the newly-formed U.F. of N.S. Cumberland returned two Farmer candidates and one Labor at the expense of both the Liberal and Conservative parties, and both the old parties suffered in Cape Breton where three Labor candidates and one Farmer-Labor candidate were returned. Out of 15 Farmer candidates seven were successful, while Labor secured the return of five out of 11 candidates. It is in the emergence of these new political bodies that the election is significant, nor is their real strength to be estimated from their successes. An analysis of the popular vote will probably yield an interesting result.

The return of the Farmer candidates in Colchester county will give an added interest to the pending by-election, in which Hon. F. B. McCurdy will seek for endorsement of the electorate of his appointment to the cabinet at Ottawa. The Colchester fight was between straight Conservative and Farmer candidates, and given a similar line-up in the by-election Mr. McCurdy will have to "go some" to win.

In general it may be said that the result in Nova Scotia is but a further indication of the political regrouping that is so healthy a sign in current polities, healthy in the sense that it is bringing political life into more close relationship with public opinion. To what extent it presages a changed attitude in federal affairs may be left to the ingenuity of those who delight in political speculation.

Protectionist Inconsistency

Writing in the Canadian Magazine, for July, Sir John Willison devotes a paragraph in his entertaining causerie, From Month to Month, to the inconsistency and contrariety of human nature. Says he, among other things:

The most devoted protectionist will smuggle goods across the border and rejoice as in a moral victory over a natural enemy. Was there ever a free trader who would admit that the protection which his own industry enjoyed should be reduced or abolished.

No one will deny Sir John Willison's right to speak for the protectionists of Canada, and his statement as to the rejoicing of the protectionist who succeeds in breaking the law and defrauding the revenue will be accepted without question. But we cannot admit that the qualifications of the president of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association to speak for free traders. There have been many occasions when people engaged in a protected industry have denounced protection as unjust and immoral, and have declared their willingness to have the customs duties removed. Joseph Fels, who made millions out of the manufacture of soap in the United States, was a free trader, and spent the greater part of his

fortune in propagating the doctrines of Henry George. Other manufacturers who place principle above their own individual interests have taken the same stand. Cobden and Bright, who led the fight which brought free trade to Great Britain over 70 years ago, were engaged in a protected industry. Sir John Willison surely remembers, too, that the organized farmers of Canada, in their demands for a lowering of the tariff, have always put in the forefront of their demands that all duties on wheat and other farm products should be abolished.

While the inconsistency of protectionists is admitted, therefore, the same charge against free traders is not supported by the evidence. The reason for this lies in the fact that there is a moral issue involved. Every normal man and woman instinctively realizes the injustice of a law which compels him or her to pay a fine whenever they bring useful and necessary things into the country, and it is this which makes the protectionist "rejoice as in a moral victory over a natural enemy" when he succeeds in smuggling goods across the border. Thanks are due to Sir John Willison for directing attention to the protectionists' dislike for protection.

Is It Luck?

David Nicoll Cant, 37 years of age, and a bachelor, working for a farmer in Boylston, Mass., belongs to the class that the world calls lucky. He has been in the States about 20 years, the last nine of which he has put in farming. After 20 years of hard work David has reached a haven of comfort, but if anyone imagines that he got there by hard work, he or she is entitled to another guess. David has fallen co-heir to an estate of \$2,000,000, which his father accumulated by selling whiskey to a thirsty world. According to reports, David is a real worker and an excellent farmer. Although a millionaire, he is in no hurry to leave his employer; he hired with him and as labor is scarce he will stay till haying is over, anyway, and perhaps longer. He isn't treating his contract as a "scrap of paper" to be repudiated just as soon as his own interests suggest it. He stays on the job because the job needs him.

Nobody will grudge David his luck; as things are it comes to him and is his "for use or abuse" as the jurists put it. Perhaps his 20 years of labor have given him the right understanding of the obligations of wealth; perhaps his "luck" will mean the transformation of a good worker into a rich idler. Who can tell? But here's hoping that David will turn the wealth that has come to him into better and more useful channels than those through which it flowed into the hands that have passed it on to him.

Curtailing Output

In Lawrence, Mass., some 15,000 workers in the woolen mills are out of employment, and the president of one of the mills explains the situation by saying that there is no demand for woolen goods. On the other hand a trade paper says, in connection with men's clothing, that "the output is lower than at any time previous to the war and the demand is greater." Which is one to believe, the producer who is anxious to see prices maintained, or the distributor who would like to see prices on the downward grade and business uninterrupted?

In the meantime, it may be noticed that the demand for raw wool has fallen to the point of unprofitable returns to the producer.

Some time ago the British Government tried to dispose of a large quantity of wool by public auction in Boston. About one-half of the quantity offered was disposed of at a very low figure, but for the rest there was no demand at all. In Australia there is a great surplus of wool and the marketing of it has created quite a problem, while Argentina has some 200,000,000 pounds for which no market is to be found. Beyond the "sales" which the curtailment of mercantile credits in the United States and Canada have provoked, there is no appreciable reduction in the prices of woolen goods, and in view of the lessened demand for raw material it is difficult to account for the prevailing high prices except upon the ground that they are due to something else than the relation between supply and demand.

The reduction of credits and deflation of the currency should have had an appreciable effect upon prices; the explanation of the continuing high prices is probably to be found in the statement quoted above from Men's Wear, "output lower than at any time previous to the war, and the demand is greater." Obviously the output is being intentionally restricted for the express purpose of sustaining prices, and, of course, profits. When industry is well organized as it is on this continent, the regulation of output becomes a comparatively easy matter, and, indeed, the effort to sustain a level of prices is an avowed policy of monopolies, whether natural or the result of organization. There is every reason to believe that manufacturers on this continent have determined upon a policy of restricted output as a means of preventing a heavy decline of prices, and as they will seek to evade charges of either implicit or explicit agreement to that end we may expect to see works tied up over trivial labor disputes, disputes that in ordinary circumstances would be settled without the world knowing a thing about them. The consumer, as usual, foots the bill, and with him there goes the one producer who has not mastered the art of sustaining his profits while reducing his production—the farmer. In this case he suffers both as producer and consumer.

War or Peace?

Some of the professional soldiers who attained to high rank and distinction without much risk to themselves during the world war, seem determined that a new and greater conflict shall be brought about after the lapse of a few years. As if the recent war did not bring enough misery and destruction upon humanity, they are already devising new and more terrible methods of destroying human life, by means of which not only the soldiers of the opposing armies are to be killed, but civil populations are to be wiped out of existence wholesale. Lieutenant King Hall, a British naval officer, in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, writes of the extension of the use of poison gas to naval warfare, and suggests that gas might be discharged on an enemy coast line. Major-General Swinton, however, declares that the final form of warfare will be germ warfare. "I think it will come to that," he says, "and so far as I see there is no reason why it should not, if we mean to fight." If British officers publicly talk and write in this way it is only natural that foreign experts will also make preparations for war and will endeavor, if possible, to discover even more devilish methods of destroying life. Such rivalry will, inevitably, bring mutual distrust and engender bad feeling, and in due course some incident trifling in itself will strike the match that will set the world ablaze.

One of the most unfortunate things about the recent war is the fact that with all the

sorrow and death and evil of every kind that it brought, there were a number of people in every country who achieved wealth and honors as a result. These people may not be seeking another war, but they do want to see those preparations for war which will bring them further wealth and glory, regardless of the fact that those preparations will almost inevitably precipitate another and more horrible conflict.

The common people of all countries are sick of war. They know that for them, whether as soldiers or civilians, there is nothing even in a victorious war, but mutilation, death, bereavement and ruin. Many of the men who from the highest patriotic motives willingly volunteered for active service in the late war now believe that they were induced to sacrifice themselves by false pretences, because they do not now see in operation those principles of democracy for which they believed they were fighting. Those who believe in war are a small minority in every nation, but they are in positions which make it possible for them to do an immense amount of damage. It is an urgent necessity that the great mass of the people who believe in peace should raise a strong protest against warlike preparations, and when opportunity offers should elect representatives to parliament who will follow the policy of disarmament and of confidence in the League of Nations, which is the only means of preventing future wars.

The Anti-Dumping Law

The price-cutting campaign which followed the curtailment of mercantile credits in the United States is apparently being reflected in the values of exports to this country, and it is reported that appeals are being made to Ottawa to apply the anti-dumping law to imports that have a declared value below that prevailing in Canada for the same class of goods.

It seems necessary to state that restriction of that kind was not the purpose of the anti-dumping law, and any application of that law against a movement which is avowedly aiming at a steady and persistent reduction of prices should be strongly resisted by the people. It is indubitable that an excess paper currency and large bank credits have played, perhaps, the most considerable part in raising prices, and with the deflation of the currency and the diminution of credit there should follow a fall in prices. Sir Henry Drayton, in his budget speech, declared that the government would facilitate such a movement; the government cannot now stultify itself by an action which would tend to discourage the movement and would not allow the people to enjoy all the advantages of a general downward trend of prices. The purpose of the anti-dumping law was, ostensibly at least, to prevent systematic underselling by foreign competitors in the Canadian market in normal circumstances. The present circumstances are not normal, and it is impossible to say whether the declared values of imports represent the normal selling values in the country of origin. The right and proper course in the prevailing conditions is to encourage any movement that promises to improve the life of the people. It may be doubted, however, whether the United States has such a surplus of goods that there is a danger of swamping Canadian business. There is a big market across the Atlantic, and the American business man may be trusted not to make needless sacrifices. The appeal to Ottawa has probably come from

Artist on Holidays
On account of Arch. Dale, The Guide artist, being on vacation, there is no cartoon this week. He will shortly return and the cartoons will be resumed.

some manufacturers who believe that importers are making bigger profits than the home-producers. At any rate the consumer has yet to observe any notable effect from this alleged dumping of American goods, but if it has done nothing more than prevent a further ballooning of prices it is welcome.

Speeches at Ottawa

It was said of John Bright that every time he rose to speak in Parliament, he lifted to a higher level the discussion in which he took part. There are some members of the House at Ottawa who never rise to speak without lowering the level of discussion. Their speeches are not appeals to reason, but to unreasoning party prejudice. Their minds still function in the old era of hidebound partyism. They are survivals from that old era, from which the true life of the Canadian nation has broken away.

They are incapable of understanding that every Canadian man and woman with genuine patriotic feeling and real capacity for serious thinking is concerned for the establishment of true democracy in Canada, instead of governments not representative of the people but controlled by political machines and special interests. They live in the past; and so far are they from being able to "grasp the future," that they are apparently incapable of rightly adjusting themselves to the present.

In the budget debate at Ottawa, there were speeches from several members whose minds thus continue to function in the old era of partyism, and whose idea of Parliament is not that it is a place for reasoning about public policies, but a place for the sort of speechifying that consists mainly of the shouting of political catch-cries and of utterances designed not to arouse thought but to excite party feeling. In striking contrast with such vociferous harangues were the earnest, thoughtful speeches of the men who uphold the principles of the New National Policy, and who indulged in no vituperations, no misrepresentations, no suppressions of the truth and suggestions of what is not true.

To read Hansard day after day is to be impressed with the honest, straightforwardness of the exponents in Parliament of the New National Policy. There is in their speeches nothing of appeals to prejudice and self-interest; nor is there anything of that lawyer's subtlety and slickness which characterize not a few of the speeches made in the House. On the contrary there is in their speeches the ring of genuine conviction and sincere concern for the general good.

The legislature of California has passed a law under which it becomes practically impossible for Japanese to acquire land in the State, by either lease or purchase. The act is to be submitted to a referendum vote. This is the kind of legislature which makes one despair of nations ever accepting in a practical sense the moral law of reciprocity.

It is reported that the government is about to institute a drive to secure observance of the new tax regulations. This is apparently in addition to driving business men crazy trying to figure out what the regulations really are.

The dear old Montreal Gazette sees Canada on the road to the poor-house once again because our imports in the month of June exceeded our exports. It is a poor week for the Gazette when it doesn't see impending national ruin in something.

Wouldn't you like to know what Hon. F. B. McCurdy said when he heard of the result in Colechester?

M. Grabski, the Polish minister of finance, has resigned. Probably because there is nothing left in the country to grab.

Meighen's Protectionist Fallacies

An Examination of the Leading Arguments adduced by Mr. Arthur Meighen in his Budget Speech in Support of Protection---By J. T. Hull

THE Hon. Arthur Meighen is a good advocate; that is, he has the ability to present a case, plausibly, if not soundly. His speech in the budget debate was the presentation of a case. He was not concerned with fundamental principles; he was concerned with making it appear that free trade was a failure, and consequently that protection was the best policy for Canada. Inasmuch as free trade, as an immediate policy, is not an issue in Canada, Mr. Meighen's labored case against the British policy was pretty much beside the mark, but as the case for tariff reform is an argument against protection, both as a principle and a policy, an examination of Mr. Meighen's speech may help to a clearer understanding of the issue.

In connection with the so-called exercise taxes, Mr. Meighen said:

"There is a tax on the goods produced in Canada; there is a tax on imported goods—there is the corresponding one to offset the other. If the hon. gentleman would have us pay 10 per cent. extra for a suit of clothes if it were made in Canada and nothing at all extra if it were imported from the United States, do you think, Mr. Speaker, many more suits of clothes would be made in this country?"

This is a very fair sample of Mr. Meighen's forensic manner of obscuring the issue. The fact that there was already a tax of from 30 to 35 per cent. upon imported clothing is conveniently ignored; the plain implication in Mr. Meighen's remarks is that Canadian and imported clothing are put on the same level by the new taxes. The 10 per cent. on imported clothing was equivalent to that much of an increase in the customs duties; the result of the tax would be to raise the price of domestic and imported goods at least 40 per cent. over free market prices.

Mr. Meighen also argued that the tax was a luxury tax. As the government has since decided to modify the original imposition so as to bring it more into conformity with the principle of a luxury tax that part of his speech may stand as an example of his sincerity, along with his declaration that the government would be more pleased to see the new taxes compel economy among the people than receive revenue from them. In other words, according to Mr. Meighen, the raising of revenue was not the primary object of the new taxes; they were intended as a disciplinary measure.

As an illustration of the beneficial results of protection, Mr. Meighen cited—following Mr. Marion, member for Fort William—the tin-plate industry of the United States. "I do not know," declared Mr. Meighen, that any country is better off—in fact I know it is worse off—that buys, as the United States bought for many years, the whole of its tin-plate... It would seem to me that the United States was better off when it set about revising its tariff policy and so improved it that later on... it made two billions of tin plate in a year." This tin-plate business of the United States is worth examination.

It is true that in 1890 there were no tin-plate industries in the United States; tin-plates were imported from Wales. In that year the McKinley tariff be-

gan the process of forcing tin-plate industries into existence, and Sir John Jenkins, one of the chief authorities on the subject, has told how the agitation for and announcement in advance of the tariff so raised prices that between October, 1890 and July, 1891, "the American customers had to pay on account of the prospective establishing of the tin-plate industry in their country, \$6,191,471, not a cent of which went to the American treasury." In addition, when the tariff was in full operation, "out of every \$100 paid in the United States in 1892 for tin-plates, \$45 were paid for tariff"; by September of that year it was estimated that the total extra cost to the consumers was \$25,000,000. The situation had become such that the tins cost more than their contents, and in 1892 the House of Representatives, by a large majority, passed a bill reducing the tariff on tin-plates from 2.2 cents to 1 cent a pound. The Senate, ever more mindful of class than popular interest, threw the bill out without even discussing it. Meanwhile the canning industry, in which 2,000,000 people were employed as against 5,000 in the tin-plate industry, languished and "millions of bushels of vegetables and fruit were allowed to rot because it did not pay to can them." In the Wilson tariff the duty on tin-plates was reduced to a trifle over one cent a pound, but the rate was again raised in the Dingley tariff. The Welsh tin-plate industry was undoubtedly hurt but it must be emphasized that retaliation by Great Britain would not have helped the Welsh industry, as no protective duty could have increased the home demand for tin-plates. One outcome of the action of the United States was to stimulate the food-canning trade of Australia, New Zealand and South America, and the Welsh industry steadily revived through the demand from these points, and the trade with them has persistently flourished. (Robertson, Trade and Tariffs, p. 271.)

Some other results of this forcing of the establishment of an industry are worth noting. The exporters of goods in cans receive a rebate of the duty paid on imported tin plates, and naturally they prefer to import because that

means cheaper cans, while the revenue of course suffers to the extent of the rebate. It has been estimated that with this rebate, which went in the main to the Standard Oil Company, the United States could have paid the cost of the mills and pensioned for life the whole of the employees engaged in the tin-plate industry. "In order to build up this industry," says Ida Tarbell, "secure this product, provide places for these workmen, it has been estimated that we taxed ourselves between 1890 and 1900 fully \$90,000,000." Moreover, as the tin plate exported is sold at a lower price than that obtaining in the home market, the manufacturer recoups himself by taking the difference out of the wages of the workmen. The wages of tin-plate workers are reduced 25 per cent. on tin plate made for export. (The Tariff in our Times, p. 279.)

This establishment of the tin-plate industry in the United States is one of the stock arguments of protectionists. It is undoubtedly true the industry was established; in the same way banana and orange growing could be established in Manitoba. In 1903, when the tariff of the United States had done its worst to the Welsh tin-plate industry, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the trade was lost forever to Great Britain. As a matter of fact the Welsh industry is stronger today than at any time in its history. The British Census of Industries shows that the number of mills increased from 358 in 1901 to 542 in 1911; the value of the exports has more than doubled in the same period, and there is a fairly substantial export to the United States. What the McKinley tariff really accomplished was the stimulation of the canning industry in other countries, thus furnishing the Welsh tin-plate industry with new markets and for it all the United States consumer paid.

Mr. Meighen next dealt with the question of the balance of trade, and he asserted that an excess of exports over imports indicated greater prosperity; that an excess of imports had impoverished the masses in Great Britain, whereas through an excess of exports the masses in the United States had been enriched. In support of this contention he quoted from Sir Henry Campbell

Bannerman, B. S. Rowntree and Charles Booth, to show that 30 per cent. or some 13,000,000 people in Great Britain were living in poverty. (The extent of Mr. Meighen's first-hand enquiry into this subject may be judged from the fact that he confused the latter with Sir William Booth.) The enquiry of Charles Booth related only to London; Rowntree's enquiries were confined to his own neighborhood, the city of York. Taking the result of the investigations of these two men as typical of urban life in general in Great Britain, it was found that approximately 30 per cent. of the people were living in a state of poverty. No reformer has any inclination to minimize the significance of the figures; they form an appalling indictment of modern civilization. But is Great Britain any worse in this respect than the United States? Mr. Meighen implies that this condition is the result of free trade and that it began in 1850, when Great Britain began to import more than she exported. Mullhall, the statistician, tells us, however, that London, since 1851, "has lost in pauper population 15 times as fast as she gained in general population." In 1850 the proportion per 1,000 of the population receiving poor relief was 56.5; in 1912 the proportion had dropped to 18. Free imports, therefore, certainly did not increase poverty. But what about the United States?

It is not a very difficult matter to bring an indictment like that preferred by Mr. Meighen against Great Britain. In no other country is there such a mass of statistics relating to the condition of the people, and men like Mr. Meighen seem to assume that because investigators in Great Britain have shown what conditions exist, therefore Great Britain is the only country in which such conditions do exist. However, we are not without some evidence for the United States. Robert Hunter, in his book, *Poverty*, goes into the matter in a fairly thorough manner, and after canvassing many authorities and comparing available statistics, concludes that "not less than 10,000,000 persons in the United States are in poverty." Charity figures for New York show about 29 per cent. of the people (approximately the same as Booth found for London) needing relief, and Hunter declares, after an examination of all the available evidence, that he would not "be at all surprised if the number of those in poverty in New York, as well as in other large cities and industrial centres, rarely falls below 25

per cent. of all of the people." So far as it is possible to make comparisons, therefore, there is as much poverty in the United States with its protective system as in England with her free trade system.

Professor Seligman, in his *Principles of Economics*, after quoting the conservative conclusions of Dr. Streighthoff to the effect that in 1912, "at least half of the males aged 16 or more engaged in gainful occupations were earning less than \$625 a year," while the minimum living wage for the country at large was estimated at over \$600 a year, and for New York at \$800 to \$1,000, concludes that "no one who is conversant with social conditions in large American cities can doubt that if in prosperous England over a quarter of the urban population is be-

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A Harvest Scene in the Maritime Provinces

Education in Saskatchewan

How the Saskatchewan Department of Education takes care of its 150,000 School Children--By Mary P. McCallum

THE problem of directing the education of 150,000 school children is not an easy or a simple one. Those 150,000 school children of Saskatchewan comprise children of every nationality under the sun, of all ages, of all grades of mental abilities, and in almost every mentionable kind of school. How these 150,000 school children are to get the best possible education is the problem of the department of education in that province, and a problem its officials are not shirking.

Education policies in so new a province as that of Saskatchewan must necessarily be still in the formative stage, and indeed when educational policies pass beyond the formative stage, that stage where they are being improved and altered for increased effectiveness, education is indeed a dead affair. For three years Saskatchewan has seen the need of making the people in a community in a measure responsible for the vitality, if it may be so called, of the education meted out to the children of the community. Three years ago there was formed in the Weyburn district what has since become the Weyburn Rural Education Association, which is comprised of teachers and trustees and other persons interested in rural education. This association has made education a more vital and living thing. Mr. A. Kennedy, who is inspector of

schools for that district, has a vision of what rural education should be, and through his association is bringing it a little nearer actuality. Since the organization of the Weyburn association there have been formed over 80 such organizations. The chief object is to awaken the public to the need and value of education in terms of the life of the country. This is a work that cannot be done by any cut-and-dried method handed out by school inspector or department of education. It is essentially a process of evolution, and one in which the people of the community must experiment themselves. The school gardens, night schools, community concerts, junior Audubon societies, the lecture courses, literary societies and a dozen other community activities that have sprung up because of the parent community organization, the Rural Education Association, are a standing monument to co-operative community effort along educational lines.

Teacher Shortage

While education policies in each province must be worked out by the province to suit its own particular need, there are a few general features that are common to all. Teacher shortage is chronic all over rural parts of the three prairie provinces, in fact teacher shortage is peculiarly common all over this continent. Saskatchewan has this to its credit, that the teacher shortage is becoming less acute. In 1918 there were, roughly speaking, 1,000 permits issued, while in 1913, five years earlier, the number issued was 1,346. The average over the 10-year period was 750 per year. These permits are issued to persons who have proper academic qualifications but who lack professional training, university students and those who have completed the high school course but who have not gone to Normal school. Manitoba and the provinces to the east say that Saskatchewan, because of the higher salaries paid, is getting the teachers that make a teacher shortage there, but in spite of that Saskatchewan has not quite enough and

Children Love to Decorate Their School Rooms. This is the Primary Room at Gladstone, Man.

is looking forward to the time when her supply will be adequate. Discussing this question with the deputy minister, A. H. Ball, the writer learned many new angles to a consideration of this question, which only go to prove that matrimony in 999 cases out of 1,000 is the thief and chief offender of the teaching profession. Query: What would the young bachelors do if there were not a new corps of school teachers with each successive term?

Saskatchewan has about 200 teachers' residences. Not all of these are fit to be lived in the year around, but they serve the purpose for the summer school. An effort is being made to improve the type of cottage built, and the government now gives one-third of the cost for the residence that is built according to plans and specifications sent out by the department. A number of new residences will be built this year. Most of the residences are in districts where the people are largely of non-English birth, where large families and small houses make accommodation for the teacher impossible. The government is finding that a good residence and an all-year school are appealing to good teachers, with the result that the pupils are benefiting immeasurably thereby. The premier, the minister of education, states that the government gives a special grant to the two-roomed rural school, but that these are very few.

Saskatchewan has a compulsory school attendance act, which the premier is much encouraged about, although he stated that when the responsibility of enforcing it was up to the local authorities in some of the rural districts, there was too much leniency shown. The act went into force March 1, 1917, and during the eight months immediately subsequent, there was an increase in attendance of 13,000, an increase of seven per cent. Since the passing of the act there have been 2,300 cases of prosecution and 1,800 convictions, which is substantial evidence that Saskatchewan is trying to get its children to school.

The consolidation of schools, which

is doing such splendid work in the province to the east, is a more difficult problem for Saskatchewan, with its widely separated districts and sparse population. The deputy minister, Mr. Ball, reports that it is making steady but not rapid progress. During 1918 five large school districts were formed but one of these was of very indifferent success. Consolidation for Saskatchewan, while the nature of the country makes it preferable, is, by virtue of that nature much more difficult to carry out. There is the question of expense in connection with consolidation that must be fairly faced. Consolidation is an expensive means of education, and in a new province it is questionable if such extreme expense should be undertaken by all the province for those districts that are adaptable to consolidation. Consolidation in Saskatchewan is having a varied experience. The largest consolidated school is at Cabri, which has an average attendance of 102 pupils. Total cost of operating conveyance in this district for the year was no less than \$3,680, and the total government grant paid to the district was \$2,036.37. The district having the largest per capita expenditure for 1918 is Lumsford, which, out of a total expenditure for maintenance of \$6,139.99, spent \$3,204.15 for the conveyance of pupils. The highest expenditure for conveyance was made in the case of Cupar school, which paid \$5,051.16, the district operating seven vans. The largest area consolidated is Griffin school district, with 76 square miles. The highest rate of taxation is found in the Paynton school district, with 15.25 mills on the dollar in the rural municipality.

The total grants earned by consolidated schools during 1918, which is the latest date for which there is a report, was \$25,656.95. Of this, more than one-half was for conveyance at the rate of one-third of the cost of conveyance which the government has promised to pay under the consolidated school act. It will be seen that the total grant works out at \$23.23 per capita of aver-

age attendance. This is the tremendous cost which must be met by the province as a whole, and it will be seen in the face of these figures that it is doubtful whether consolidation should be encouraged, except under specially favorable circumstances.

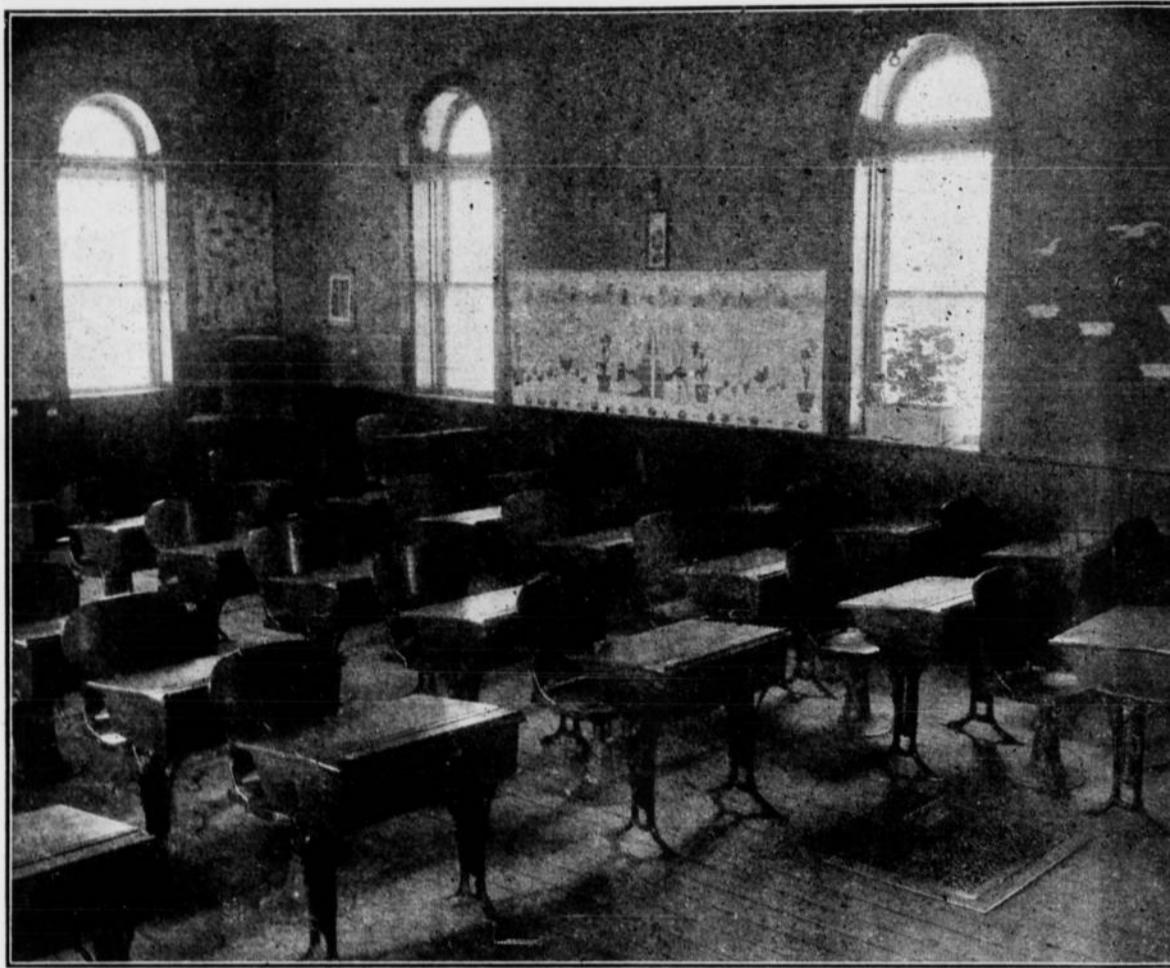
Agricultural Instruction

It will be remembered that in 1917 Dr. Foght, of Washington, D. C., made an investigation of school conditions in the province of Saskatchewan, and among other things he recommended a more specific and vital attention to the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools, he maintained that the province is an agricultural one, and its chief branch of instruction should be closely followed. The department of education in Saskatchewan has made very great progress along the line of agricultural instruction in rural schools. Saskatchewan has two agricultural inspectors, Fred Bates for the northern half of the province and A. W. Cocks for the south half of the province. It should be mentioned that the teachers are being trained in school agriculture at the normal schools. Similar schools are held at the University and at teachers' conventions. The department states that its chief effort in the branch of school agriculture is to reach the many thousands of 'teen-age boys and girls in Saskatchewan who have not yet reached grade eight and therefore cannot enter

into high school though they are beyond the age and scope of the influence of the public school. The work undertaken is largely agricultural, of a thoroughly practical nature, consisting of weed and seed study, livestock judging, feeds and feeding, poultry, dairy and dairy products, soils, plant food, cultivation, rotation of crops, farm mechanics and organization for rural betterment. Besides this, the branch has to do with distribution of trees for planting in the school grounds of the province. Through the rural educational associations which were mentioned in the first of this article, some assistance is given to school fairs and to inspectors organizing their local work for more effective agricultural instruction.

School fairs are in most cases organized under the rural educational associations, and include such questions as nature study, agricultural questions, special contests, such as spelling, chorus work and the writing of original stories, public speaking and physical training, sports and club fair contests. The club covers such work as pig raising, poultry raising, gardening and canning. Careful records are kept of the exhibits. Some classes are only open to pupils of certain ages. Other classes are open to all pupils. John G. Raynor, who is the director of the Boys' and Girls' Club work in the extension department, University of Saskatchewan, has charge of the work, and is working this up to interest the boys and girls. A word should be said about prizes. This, according to the department, is a serious problem. Some maintain that money prizes are necessary to induce children to compete, others maintain that money prizes spoil children and that honor and merit cards should be sufficient. The latter has this in its favor, that Yorkton, which has the largest exhibition in Saskatchewan, has never given money prizes. It will be remembered also that Yorkton is in the centre of a large district of non-English boys and girls. Judges are supplied by the department of education.

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The Trap

By Archie P. McKishnie

(Author of "Love of the Wild," "Willow, the Wisp," "A Son of Courage," Etc.)

DARBO beached his canoe and stood with frowning gaze concentrated on the post store, whose yellow light gleamed dimly through the wood-mist. There was a tenseness about his slender form, an alertness in the dark eyes; but the face he turned to the man who had stepped from the shadows into the starlight, and called him softly by name, was smiling and serene.

"I received your message, Monsieur Constable," he said. "Is it that I can in any way serve you?"

"There's hell to pay up here, Darbo," spoke the other quickly, guardedly. "Maybe you've heard?"

"A little; not much. You forget that my cabin is far off the beaten trails, and that the Indian runners speak but little."

"That's why I use 'em" the other said. "Well then, here's the situation. Today word came to me, at Waskamop, to come over here a-runnin'. The post store had been broken into, money and goods to the extent of more than \$2,000 stolen, and old man Goodreau murdered while defending his possessions."

He paused to glance searchingly at Darbo. "Of course I had to come," he went on complainingly, "just, too, when I had big game cornered so's I could place the nippers on him. You know who I mean? That breed, Canfield. You're after him too, I understand." He laughed and hunched his shoulders. "Well, I'm goin' to beat you to it this time, Darbo. I've got that shadow-knifer caught like a rat in a corner. I've gotta go back and nab him. That's why I sent for you."

"It is that you desire that I should investigate this?"

Darbo nodded towards the store.

"You bet it is. There's no use of me hangin' round here. There's nothin' to work on; not a single clue. But somebody representin' the law must stick 'round, so I guess that somebody will be you."

He swaggered a step or two nearer and peered closely at Darbo. In the darkness he had caught a glimpse of the Frenchman's white teeth. He knew that Darbo was smiling; it exasperated him. He had always resented the self-composed woodsman's power to probe him and read him like an open book, and he made no secret of cherishing a certain grudge toward this clever guardian of the trails. The fact that Darbo had brought more than one noted criminal in from his hiding place in the big solitude, when he had failed, rankled deeply.

"See here," he burst out. But Darbo wheeled upon him.

"You will please keep your temper, Monsieur Reynolds," he said warningly. "There is nothing to be gained by loud words, and—the forest has many ears."

"Then keep your damnable sense of humor under cover," growled the constable. "I won't stand to be laughed at by you."

"Your pardon," spoke Darbo. "It is that I had to smile at the peculiar situation. I think you said a moment ago that you sent for me. Is it not so?"

Reynolds' chin shot out aggressively. "Yes," he growled, "I said that. Anything wrong with it?"

Darbo shrugged and threw out his hands. "It is for me always a pleasure

to grant a reasonable request, monsieur," he said.

Reynolds laughed. "How about obeyin' an order?" he sneered.

"That, monsieur, is different again. If it is that you, a mere constable, order me to investigate this robbery and murder, I must respectfully decline."

He turned towards his canoe, but Reynolds laid a detaining hand on his arm. "For God's sake, Darbo, be reasonable," he said, almost pleadingly. "I know you don't have to take orders from me; but I'm up against it bad. Put yourself in my place. Here I have that wolf, Canfield, cornered and ready to lead in. He's big game. I've trailed him for months. If I get him—you know what that means for me? Oh," as Darbo shrugged, "I know you're after him too, but you've always played square—I'll say that for you. This is my chance. Don't spoil it for me. I want you to take this Post case off my hands and let me go back for Canfield. Will you do it?"

Darbo laughed softly. "Monsieur," he said, "if it is that you ask this as a favor, I am ready to oblige. But—" he pointed to the blinking light in the store window—"is it not so that sometimes, when you trail the fox, you find where the track of the grizzly which you desire crosses?"

Reynolds shook himself impatiently. "I'm not good at readin' riddles, and my nerves are raw," he returned. "I've been on the breed's track for more than a week, and every minute of that time has been full of danger. You know his record. He's a killer from behind. You'll remember what happened to Seargent O'Dule and young Tammy Loucks? Shot in the back, both. By G—, I've got to take him. He's due me, that's all. Just as soon as I land him I'll come back here and help you get old man Goodreau's murderer. Is it a go, Darbo?"

The Frenchman did not reply at once. He stood gazing towards the Post store.

He shook himself finally, and turned to the constable.

"And supposing, monsieur, you find that the wolf has escaped from the trap?" he asked. "What then?"

Reynolds ground out an oath. "Then I'll come back, anyway," he promised. "But," he added savagely, "I've gotta get Canfield. I've simply gotta bring him in. If he gets away from me now, I might as well—" He shrugged and turned his eyes supplicatingly on Darbo.

"You know how it is," he went on earnestly, "how I muddled that Penworth case, and let Maxwell slip clean through my fingers? Well, I've been given this last chance to make good, to retrieve. If I fail—"

He stepped back and turned towards the lake. "So I'm either goin' to get Canfield, or he's goin' to get me," he said, as he stepped into his canoe.

Darbo stood until the canoe shot from the tree shadows out upon the moonlit lake, then he went on to the post store. A group of lumbermen and trappers were lounging against the counters, speaking together in hushed voices. They looked up as Darbo entered, and on more than one face

flashed a look of recognition—and relief.

"Good evening, messieurs." Darbo's gaze swept the grave faces for one moment, then probed the grotesque shadows of the big room.

One of the men detached himself from the group and shuffled forward awkwardly. "He's in there," he said, uncovering his head, and jerking his thumb toward an inner room. "I'll go along with you if you like."

"Many thanks, monsieur, but I would go alone."

Darbo went on into the silent room. On the floor, covered by a sheet, lay the murdered man. A tiny lamp sputtered on a rickety table and sent a ghostly glow across the still features. Darbo lifted the lamp, bent above the dead man, and gently raised the sheet. No need to look closely to determine the cause of the aged store-keeper's death. The purple welts on the scrawny throat had been made by strong fingers, too strong for the feeble life of the old man to endure for long. Death had been mercifully sudden, it would seem, for the white face resting against the rough board was calm and composed, as though the aged victim had fallen asleep.

Darbo's face grew hard and merciless as he gazed, and into his black eyes came the swift light of alertness. With a quick, angry movement he jerked the sheet away and lifted one of the dead man's hands. It was closely clenched. Between the talon-like fingers obtusely a slender wisp of reddish-brown hair. Gently Darbo straightened the clutching fingers and released from them the telling evidence. In the yellow lamp light he frowningly examined the strand of hair, and wrapping it in a bit of paper torn from a shelf-cover, placed it in the pocket of his Mackinaw. There was in his movements the quickness and sureness of one who has decided on action, as he opened the door communicating with the store and stood for a moment frowning out on the men who had waited while he worked alone.

"I am through, monseigneurs," he said quietly. "I would now question those of you who know anything concerning the finding of the body. Wait," as several voices responded excitedly, "it is best that but one of you speak at a time. You, MacPherson," nodding at the man who had accosted him on his arrival.

"It was me who found him," spoke up the big lumberman, "me and Dixon, here. It wasn't long after daylight. We was comin' 'cross from Dewer camp to fix the spruce schute, and seein' a light in the store, stepped in to get some tobacco. The door was partly open. Old man Goodreau lay on the floor—in the other room, just as he is now. I guess he'd been dead for some hours, cause his hands and face was stone cold."

"Dixon wanted to move him, but I said no, not until the constable from Waskamop had seen him and looked around. So we covered him with a sheet and left everything just as we found it."

Darbo's quick eyes sought the man Dixon, and noted the look of relief that

had come to his strained face at MacPherson's last words.

"And you, it would seem, found nothing—no clue which might lead to the identity of the murderer, eh?"

"No." It was Dixon who spoke up, eagerly.

Darbo smiled and raised his brows.

"One question more I would ask, and any one of you may answer. Did the old man who lies dead in yonder make an enemy of anybody in this settlement?"

The men were silent. Darbo turned to MacPherson, who had stooped, and was tying the lace in his shoepack. "You, monsieur, know of no person whose hatred of Goodreau would lead him to kill him?"

MacPherson stood up. "No," he answered firmly.

Darbo glanced about the ring of tensed, uplifted faces. Each man shook his head duly.

"And after you discovered the body, monsieur," again he addressed MacPherson, "what then did you do?"

"Of course we looked about and tried to find some marks of the murderer," answered the lumberman. "We found the store-keeper's tin cash-box broken open—just as you see it there. Maitland, his clerk—he's gone home sick; this thing was too much for him—told us that the old man had over \$2,000 in the box."

"Ah." Darbo turned back toward the inner room. "I wish to place the dead man on his bed," he said. "I shall require the help of one of you. Perhaps you, monsieur, would oblige?" He nodded to Dixon.

Dixon followed him into the room. Darbo closed and locked the door. Then he turned and let his searching eyes probe the woodsman.

"Monsieur," he said, "I regret that I am obliged to search you." Dixon drew back, fear leaping into his face.

"It is that you are concealing something from me," Darbo went on, "something of which those other men know. Not that I blame you. You are a true woodsman, and have been bred to protect your brother when in peril. Perhaps, when I remind you that I too am a woodsman, you will spare me the indignity of having to search for what I would know."

Dixon lifted his white face. "I didn't mean to hold anything back from you, Darbo," he spoke huskily, "so help me God! None of us did. But Constable Reynolds had this case first. We didn't tell him all we knew—and we had to stick, don't you see?"

Darbo smiled. "It is that you consider Constable Reynolds impetuous, eh?"

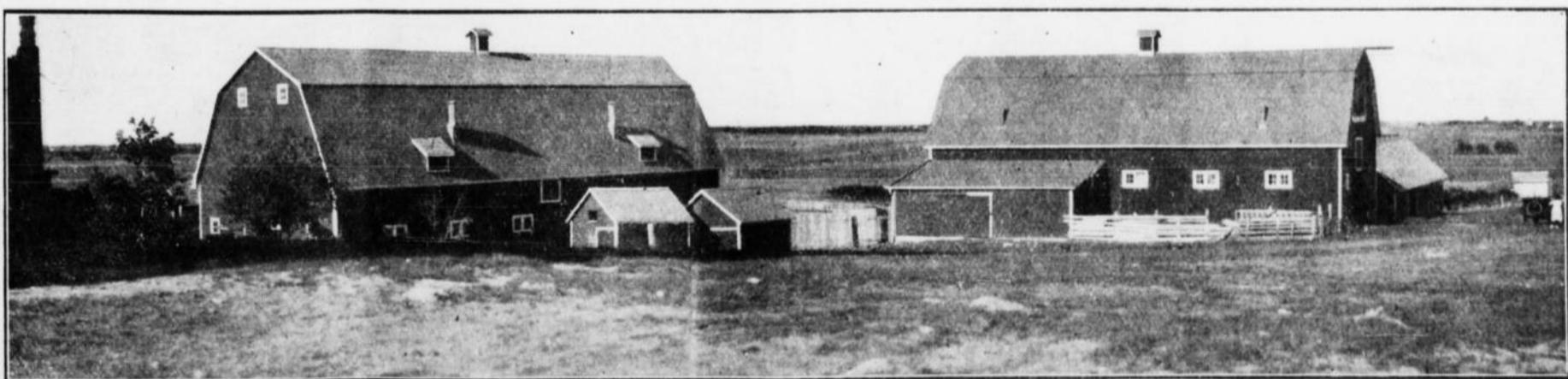
"He's got a way of taking too much for granted," said Dixon. "If we'd given him what I'm goin' to give you now and told him what I'm goin' to tell you now—." He shrugged and threw out his hands.

"He would have gone after Judsley, and perhaps got killed; is it not so, monsieur?"

Dixon recoiled; his mouth fell open in stupified wonder. "Judsley," he said hoarsely, "who mentioned Judsley?"

"I mentioned Judsley," returned Darbo quietly. "I know that he is the

Continued on Page 24



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Bow River Political Association

Second Annual Convention Endorses Group Organization and Suggests Co-operative Wheat Marketing

WHILE not so largely attended as the first convention held last year, the second annual convention of the Bow River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. district political association showed the organization in a healthy state. It was reported that of 150 locals in the constituency, 60 had paid dues to the political association. Upwards of 100 delegates attended the convention, which was held in Calgary, on July 15 and 16.

Keen interest was shown in all the discussion, a number of important resolutions being passed, among which was a resolution asking the U.F.A. Central executive to take steps toward establishing a system of co-operative wheat marketing. This resolution followed the reading of a telegram announcing the decision of the government not to institute the Wheat Board for the handling of the 1920 crop. Strong expressions of disapproval of the government's decision were voiced.

Wheat Marketing

E. J. Garland, of Rumsey, moved, seconded by J. Higginbottom, of Lone Butte, that the executive of the U.F.A. be urged to act in co-operation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture to devise a plan for the co-operative marketing of the 1920 wheat crop.

The resolution passed unanimously.

A resolution condemning the government was passed later in the day after a full discussion of the question of wheat marketing.

Several speakers protested against "being thrown into the arms of the speculators again and placed at their mercy," while Mr. Higginbottom declared that the board had handled the crop at a less cost than any speculators could ever have done, and that the spread usually absorbed by middlemen had been greatly reduced.

Oppose Nomination

By a fairly close majority the convention decided against the nomination of a candidate, the majority of the members apparently holding the opinion that a general election in Canada is still a somewhat remote possibility. Speakers in favor of an immediate nomination and those opposed were equally emphatic in their views.

An amendment to the constitution was carried, providing that no candidate shall be nominated in convention unless the intention to nominate is specifically mentioned in the convention call.

The circumstances which led to the disbanding of the U.F.A. provincial political association were referred to by President O. L. McPherson in his annual report. A sincere attempt had been made by the late organization, he said, to arrive at the best conclusions and to create an organization that would sweep the province at the next election. These results might yet be accomplished, he believed.

"To save what seemed a serious split in the organization," said Mr. McPherson, "we were compelled to some extent to forbear an active campaign such as we had hoped for, and more or less to mark time until some way could be found to get over the difficulty safely. The passing of the association, in my opinion, has hindered the progress of this association in the achievement of that success which seemed imminent."

Mrs. Welch, vice-president, in a verbal report, expressed satisfaction with the interest taken in political work by the women.

Favor Group Organization

By a large majority the convention endorsed a resolution re-endorsing the policy of confining membership in the political organization to members of the U.F.A. and the principle of group organization. The discussion revealed sharp differences between some of the delegates, and evoked some heat.

Contending that the passing of the resolution would confront the farmers with serious dangers in the future, retiring President O. L. McPherson said it was of the utmost importance that the farmers should profit by their experiences of the past year, that they

should present a united front. "Do not let us run into danger when there is no necessity," said he, "and so lessen our chances of success if the issue is forced upon us."

He thought that in restricting membership to U.F.A. members the association would be doing all it set out to accomplish, and that a declaration in favor of group organization would add an incubus to the movement.

An opposite position was taken by Mrs. Welch, the vice-president, who thought that the declaration in favor of group organization would obviate future trouble, while Guy W. Johnson opposed the declaration, saying that the people looked to the farmers to display greater political sagacity than the old parties. By passing the resolution they would place themselves in a minority in the farmers' movement. E. J. Garland, of Rumsey, said that as group organization was one of the fundamental principles of the U.F.A., there could do no harm in endorsing it.

H. W. Wood Speaks

"If you dropped the farmers' organization I should not join a political party, but would vote with some other group that is highly organized and efficient," was the declaration of H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., who spoke after the resolution had been carried. "We are not organized as an economic group to get away from other democratic classes. We are organized as a group in order that we may find them, and work with them on the only basis that is possible. There are other groups as democratic as our own, but they are affected differently. To include two economic viewpoints in one organization would cause resistance and their struggle against the plutocratic weaken the power of both of them in classes."

"All we have to do," said Mr. Wood, "is to mobilize our strength and it will be 20 times as great as that of the plutocratic classes. They have the false power of money today. There is no real power in money, power is in the vote."

Constitution Changes

The convention carried by a large majority a change in the constitution placing representation on the basis of individual paid-up members. Formerly the representation has been by locals, and in the event of certain members failing to pay their dues, others might make up the difference or might raise the funds by means of entertainments.

Other changes in the constitution provide that in addition to the annual fee of \$1.00 the executive shall have power to make a special levy to be for campaign purposes only.

Place of Meeting

The convention turned down by a large majority a resolution which urged that future conventions be held in urban centres in the Bow River constituency. It was decided to hold the next convention immediately prior to the annual convention of the U.F.A.

A proposal to ask the provincial government to make the Tax Recovery Act temporarily inoperative in districts which have suffered from successive crop failures was defeated.

Basis of Representation

A resolution to make the basis of representation one delegate for every 25 members, instead of one for every 10, was defeated.

The association decided to place organizers in the field in all parts of the constituency immediately after the harvest.

The effect of clause 10 of the new franchise act on the form of the farmers' political organizations formed the subject of keen debate. A resolution was passed authorizing the executive to incorporate the association if found necessary.

By unanimous vote the convention carried a resolution urging that the income tax on farmers' incomes shall be levied on the basis of a five years' average.

Address by Mrs. McKinney

"The farmer occupies the supreme strategic position in Canada today," declared Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., in the



"I have found En-ar-co Motor Oil helps me"

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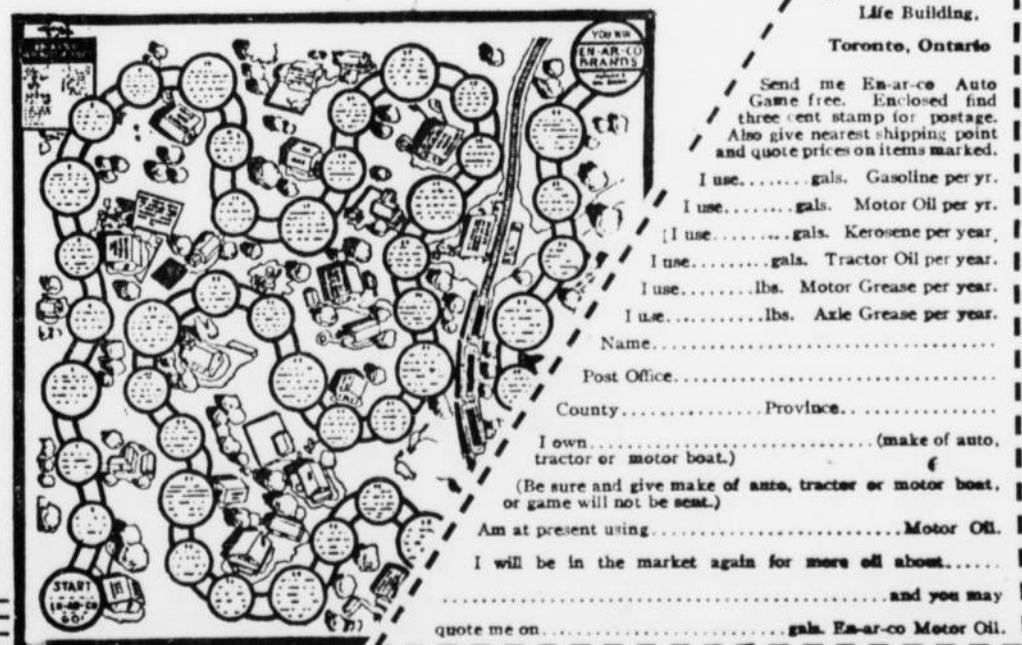
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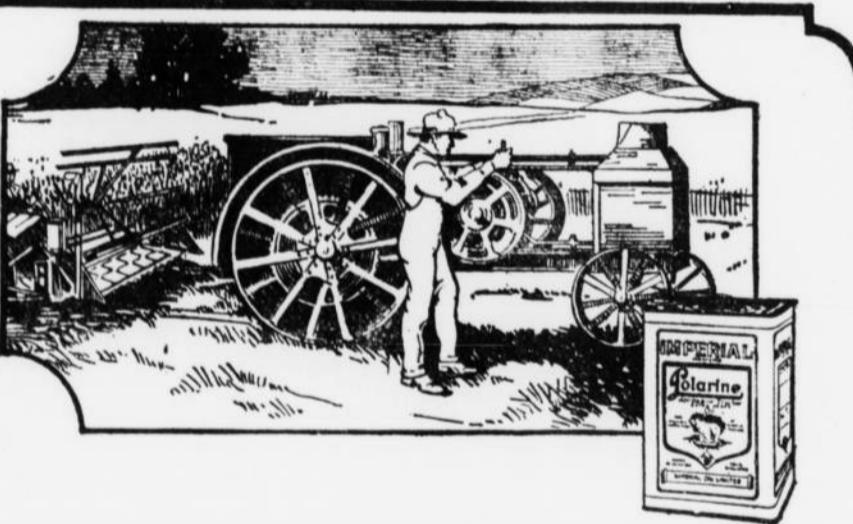
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course of a brief address. "The hope of the people throughout the dominion today is centred in the agricultural classes," she declared. "While the danger of too radical change exists, the more serious danger is that we should be too much afraid of change. It is time for the farmers to move."

"There are people today who are opposed to the farmers' movement, because they say that we shall be in favor of class legislation. They forget that we live today under a system in which class legislation predominates. Our desire is to do away with class legislation. It is our task to prove that we are going to act, not in mere selfishness, but to function for the good of the whole population. I believe that the farmers will not be guided by mere class interests, but will seek to serve the interests of the whole of the people of Canada."

The Banking Situation

C. F. Brown, of Richdale, in an address on the banking situation, contended that "the pyramiding of paper credits" by the banks was a principal factor in the depreciation of the value of the dollar, and quoted well-known American bankers in support of his argument. "Behind \$361,000,000 of paper issued in the Dominion," he declared, "there is only \$51,000,000 in gold. Out of the total only \$41,000,000 are 'people's money,' and the remaining \$220,000,000 'bank legal,' which never gets into the hands of the Canadian people."

The secretary's report, submitted by Guy W. Johnson, showed a balance in the bank of \$1,155.27. Fees received during between June 1, 1919 and July 14 of the present year totalled \$2,368.50. The sum of \$315.20 was paid into the Central office on account of dues to the former U.F.A. political association of the province. Travelling expenses, directors' fees and mileage totalled \$384.30. The secretary's salary was \$270.

Officers for 1920

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, J. C. Buckley, Gleichen; first vice-president, G. F. Foster, Pandora; second vice-president, Mrs. O. S. Welch, Gleichen. Directors: Taber division—W. H. Hunter, Travers; sub-director, Mrs. Stewart Hill, Gleichen—H. W. Leonard, Tudor; sub-director, Mrs. T. Wagler, Standard. North Handhills—Mrs. Puncke; sub-director, J. K. Sutherland, South Handhills—J. Higginbottom, Lone Butte. Bow Valley—J. Glambeck, Queenstown; sub-director, R. W. Poole, Bassano. Little Bow—J. N. Beaubier, Champion. Didsbury—E. J. Garland; sub-director, Mrs. Stenberg, Swalwell.

In returning thanks for his election as president, Mr. Buckley remarked that he looked forward with confidence to absolute co-operation by the rank and file of the members.

Among others who had been nominated for the position of president, C. L. McPherson, and W. D. Trego, a member of the executive of the U.F.A., but both the latter withdrew their names.

The boundaries of the seven divisions mentioned above were adjusted to make them correspond to the natural geographical boundaries. Formerly they followed the lines of the provincial constituencies. It was also decided to change the name to "The Bow River U.F.A. Political Association."

Bank of Commerce Changes

On July 23, the board of directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, elected Sir John Aird to the position of vice-president and general manager of the bank. Sir Edward Walker still retains the presidency. Sir John Aird was formerly manager of the Winnipeg branch, and at one time superintendent of the western branches, and is well known throughout Western Canada. Sir Thomas White, former finance minister of Canada, at the same meeting of the board of directors, was elected to one of the vice-presidencies of the bank, and Sir Alexander McKenzie was elected to the directorate.



Crerar's Reply to Meighen

An Array of Facts and Figures in Mr. Crerar's Budget Speech which completely Disprove Mr. Meighen's Contention that Protection is Necessary for National Wellbeing

In the opening remarks of his budget speech, on May 31, Mr. Crerar referred to financial conditions, pointed out that it would probably be necessary to raise \$400,000,000 a year by taxation, and that the policy of the government in the matter of taxation was "to make the man least able to pay, pay more, while the man best able to pay goes comparatively free." The government, he said, had "come out for the old national policy of protection."

Dealing specifically with Mr. Meighen's speech, Mr. Crerar began with an examination of Mr. Meighen's "balance of trade" argument. He said:

"But it is not the adverse balance of trade that counts in the prosperity of a nation. How has England prospered—because she has prospered, despite all that my hon. friend says—in the face of an adverse balance of trade? We find that the facts very clearly stated by a noted British economist, no less a person than the editor of the London Economist, which is regarded as the leading financial journal not only of Great Britain but of the world. He says that the balance has been made up in this way:

"First—Shipping Freights. Our ships carry goods to and from them all over the world.

"If Britain had been following a protectionist policy for the last 70 years, would her ships be going into every harbor and port of the world? Without any question they would not.

"Second—Interest Coupons. The American securities held by English investors yield a constant income in interest, to meet which the United States has to send goods.

"My hon. friend practically stated that the other night, but he made this other remarkable statement: that it was the accumulated wealth of Great Britain prior to 1850 that had enabled her to make these investments in foreign countries and thus to overcome the handicaps that free trade had brought to her. There is one other item that helps to make up the balances:

"Third—Insurance Facilities. The English insurance companies and firms do a large business in the United States and draw thence a regular income in premiums.

"Another result of the free trade policy of Great Britain. Then, banking facilities. Why, it is a well known fact that London was the international clearing house for the business of the world; that there was not a bank or a broker in London who did not take toll of the business of the world. The United States, a protected country! If the United States wanted to pay for goods bought in China, she invariably did so by a draft on London; and it was the toll thus taken, the commissions and premiums earned on these transactions that adjusted the balance of trade. I cannot for the life of me understand why my hon. friend bases his argument on the adverse balance of trade with Great Britain. We have a good example in Switzerland. I am told that Switzerland has nearly always had an adverse balance of trade, yet it is one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. Therefore, the argument that an adverse balance of trade is bad for a country does not hold water.

"My hon. friend also made the statement which I referred to a moment ago, that Great Britain was living on the accumulated wealth she had made prior to 1850, and his picture of the United Kingdom in a state of decay and senility was certainly the strangest caricature I have ever listened to at any time or in any place.

"What are the facts in respect to the trade of Great Britain? The domestic exports of Great Britain for the five years ending 1805 were £39,000,000, and for the five years ending 1850, £61,000,000, or an increase of about £22,000,000 in 50 years. That was under the policy of protection

which Great Britain had pursued up to that time. But what happened immediately a change took place in her fiscal policy? For the five years ending with 1900, the total domestic exports of Great Britain were £253,000,000 or an increase of no less than £192,000,000 in 50 years under free trade, as against an increase of £22,000,000 in the 50 years preceding under a policy of protection. This great increase of £192,000,000, I repeat, took place under free trade, after the change had been made in Great Britain's fiscal policy. Why, it is all nonsense to say that the change in the fiscal policy of Great Britain was not the one essential factor in her prosperity.

"As far as investments abroad that Great Britain has made are concerned, those investments have been made for the most part in the last 40 or 50 years, comparatively few being made prior to 1850. The fact of the matter is this: It is not the balance of trade that counts, but the total volume of trade. If we are buying more goods than we are selling, how can we pay for them? We cannot always ship gold, and if we sell more goods than we buy, how are we to be paid for them? My hon. friend from Red Deer (M. Clark), pointed out a very true fact when he said that Canada for many years to come will have to export about \$200,000,000 more every year than she imports. What is that for? It is to pay the interest on the moneys we have borrowed abroad, but once that is cleared off, the position will be changed."

Mr. Meighen alleged that Britain's trade policy had almost ruined her agriculture, and had increased poverty among the mass of the people. Mr. Crerar replied:

"But, as a matter of fact, has there been a decline in agriculture in Great Britain? My hon. friend says that there are now only 1,000,000 people engaged in agriculture in Great Britain. Well, the London Economist, of a recent date, December 29, 1919, after a survey of the agricultural conditions of the United Kingdom, states that the total number of people engaged in agriculture was, in 1881, 2,362,000; in 1891, 2,249,000, and in 1901, 2,109,000. It is true in those decades there had been a decline, but that was the period when Western Canada was opening up and when we were carrying on the most active immigration propaganda possible in Great Britain, inviting the farmers of the Old Land and all agricultural laborers to come to Canada, because there was cheap land available here. But in the next ten years the number had risen in Great Britain to 2,142,000. I take it that these statements are correct. I do not know from what source my hon. friend was quoting, but at all events this is my authority in regard to the total number of people engaged in agriculture today. The total exports of pure-bred breeding stock from Great Britain in the five-year period from 1871 to 1875 amounted to £287,000; and for the period from 1911 to 1915 inclusive it was £1,517,000, a very considerable increase. And if you study the statistics of Great Britain in regard to cereal crops, you will find that the average yield per acre has gone up steadily. Does this show any signs of a decline in agriculture in Great Britain? The tenant system of farming in the Old Land has, undoubtedly, made it difficult for the individual farmer, who rents land at high figures, to make much headway; but when my hon. friend says that agriculture is declining in Great Britain because a free trade policy has been in operation there for the last 70 years he is, unquestionably, very wide of the mark. There is another phase of the labor situation in Great Britain as compared with the United States. The stability of labor conditions in Great Britain is much greater today than is the case in the United States. What is the condition in regard to labor in the United States? I desire to quote an extract from the British Weekly in

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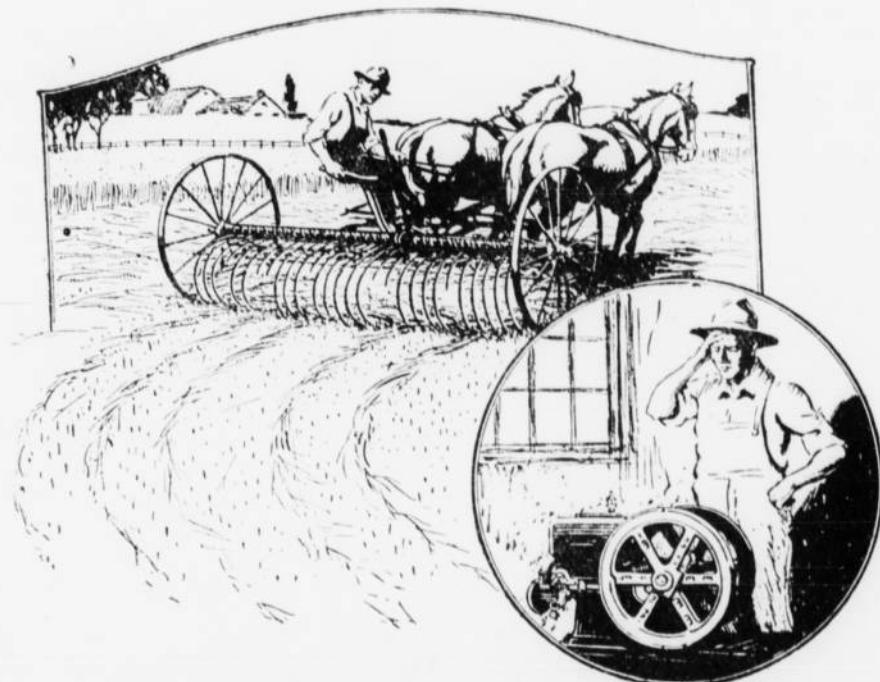
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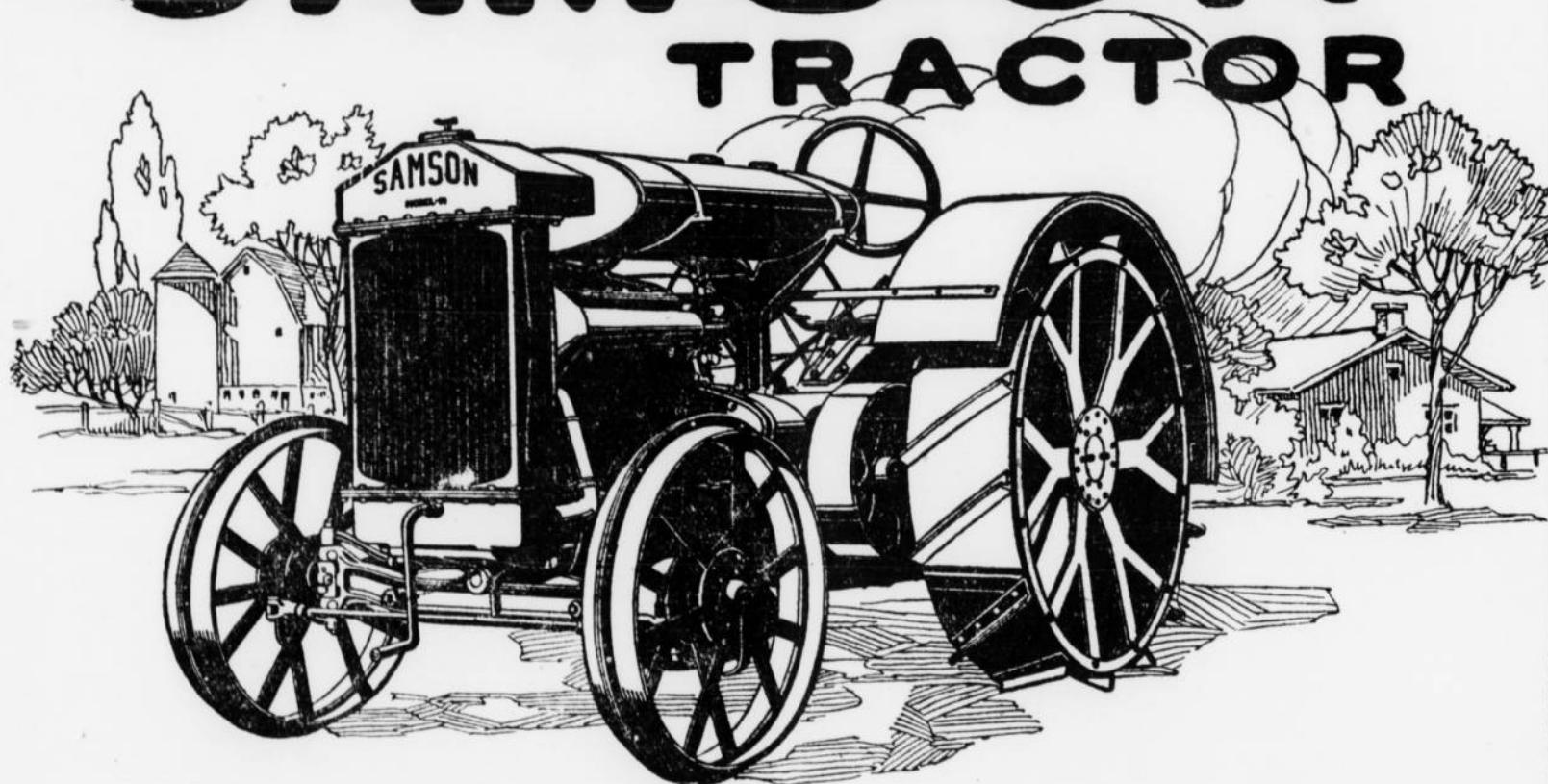
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respect to the steel strike that took place a few months ago at Pittsburg. The British Weekly is a pretty reliable journal, which obtains its information from dependable sources, and it makes the statement that Judge Gary, at the time of the enquiry into that strike, said that there were over 69,000 employees in the United States Steel Corporation who were working 12 hours a day.

"Now what is the condition of labor in Great Britain? I venture to say that Great Britain has the finest factory laws in the world. She has the greatest system of co-operation in the world, and nowhere has labor achieved the distinction and the place in parliamentary government that it has in Great Britain. There is no comparison between the United States and Great Britain in that regard, and when my hon. friend argues that free trade has had the effect of bringing poverty and distress to the British laboring man he is altogether astray. My hon. friend also quoted land values and the decrease in the agricultural population of Great Britain as an evidence of decline in the industry over there. It is true, according to his statement—and I have no reason to doubt it—that when free trade was adopted in Great Britain 49.8 per cent. of the population were agricultural, and in 1913 this was reduced to 21.3 per cent. That is a very considerable reduction, but it is worth while to note that in Canada in 1881, immediately after the adoption of the national policy of protection in this country, the percentage of rural population was 78.9 per cent., and in 1911, after 30 years in protection, it had declined, according to the statistics furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to 45.5 per cent."

After quoting Mr. Meighen's remarkable assertion that free trade had depopulated Britain and reversed her industrial supremacy, Mr. Crerar continued:

"To my mind—and I say it in the best of good temper—the minister of the interior has never made a more amazing statement than the one I have just quoted. Why Mr. Speaker, we have just come out of a war that has stressed and tried every country in the world, and what is the result? Where is protectionist Germany, today? Where is protectionist France, and where is protectionist Italy? Where are they—where are they financially? Where does their currency stand in the exchanges of the world? To say that Great Britain is decadent in the face of the fact that she not only financed her own part of the war, which was terrific, but loaned to her allies over \$8,000,000,000, during the war—why, sir, the thing is beyond belief. If the war has proven anything it has proven the efficacy of the fiscal policy of Great Britain and her financial stability. My hon. friend talks about the depopulation of Great Britain, and the people fleeing from her shores to new pastures! Why, the population of Great Britain increased between 1850 and 1911 from 27,000,000 to 45,000,000—and at the same time she sent 12,000,000 of her sons in emigrant ships—to Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, peopling the empire, as my hon. friend from Red Deer states. During that time when, as my hon. friend says, her industries were dying, when she was pursuing this decadent policy, when she was relying on the remittances she was receiving from abroad to keep her going, her trade advanced by £193,000,000 as against £22,000,000 in the preceding 50 years; her population increased from 27,000,000 to 46,000,000; and she had the greatest trade in the world when the war struck it. Then she financed her allies to the tune of \$8,000,000,000 and financed herself and—differing from the policy my hon. friend, the finance minister follows in Canada—proposes to pay off, and will pay off this year, \$1,000,000,000 of her debt. I can call other witnesses. There is not a prominent British economist whose testimony cannot be brought. Take Adam Smith—some of my hon. friends opposite may scoff at this—take Ricardo, and take John Stuart Mill, the greatest economist which the Anglo-Saxon race has produced, whose text-books are in every university. What is their opinion on this very question? I commend these authorities to the study of my hon.



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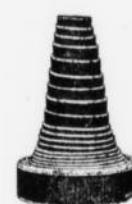
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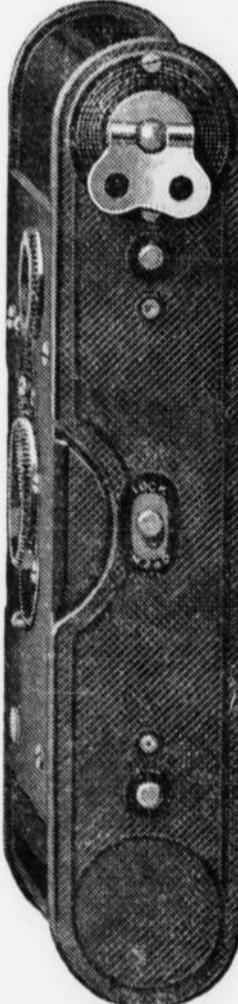
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friend, the minister of the interior...

"I submit that the whole argument, as far as the fiscal policy of Great Britain is concerned, confirms absolutely, unequivocally, and beyond successful contradiction, that that policy has been in the interests of the United Kingdom, and I submit that a similar policy in Canada could do nothing but redound to the benefit of this Dominion."

Referring to the effect of a protective policy on Canadian agriculture, Mr. Crerar said:

"You are putting a penalty on agriculture when you say to the farmers: 'You must have the cost of your implements of production increased by the operation of this customs tariff.' You are making it more difficult for agriculture to succeed, and to that extent you are hampering and handicapping an industry that is natural to the country. We talk of Canada being an agricultural country; there is not any question about that. But if we develop agriculture, if we can put 2,000,000 farmers on the land, will not that be a good thing for our manufacturers? I can conceive of nothing better for creating a home market."

"But the fact is that today agriculture is carried on under disadvantageous conditions. I will admit that during the last few years, where farmers have secured good crops, they have made money. But go out and speak to the farmers of southern Alberta, who have had three successive crop failures; go out and speak to the farmers of southern Saskatchewan, who have had the same misfortune; go out and speak to the farmers of eastern Canada who have been handicapped by bad crops, and ask them what their opinion is of having the cost of the tools and implements of their industry added to by the operation of the customs tariff; it will not take you long to get a reply."

Mr. Crerar then gave the following illustration of how tariff protection is capitalized by Canadian manufacturers:

"I want to give the minister of finance further evidence. For instance, moulded rubber goods are used largely in this country. I gave this statement to the House on a previous occasion, but I repeat it again because it is pertinent to the matter we are discussing. The following is taken from a prospectus issued by the K. and S. Canadian Tire and Rubber Company Limited, of Toronto, circulated privately for the purpose of getting additional money to put into their business—and I am using this quotation because it is direct evidence, not hearsay; it is from a prospectus issued by these people themselves:

"At Weston, Ontario, we have the only plant in Canada for making moulded rubber goods exclusively. Our capacity amounts to 3,000 pieces per day. This class of goods in the past has been imported principally from the States. It would not be policy to state our margin of profit, but believe that we are able to manufacture at United States costs."

"Now note this:

"There is a protective tariff of at least 35 per cent. (and up to 42½ per cent.) in our favor. We are thus able to sell at a lower price than any foreign competitor and still have a good profit. The quality of our rubber sundries is admitted to be the equal of the best imported goods."

"Will any of my hon. friends oppose argue for a moment that the K. and S. Canadian Tire and Rubber Company, who, on their own admission, can manufacture as cheaply in Canada as they do in the United States, are selling these goods at prices any lower than the prices of similar goods imported from the United States? I will tell you more. The minister of finance will probably find an effort being made one of the days to mergerize the rubber companies of this country who are manufacturing rubber goods; they will capitalize their earning power and issue a lot of common stock against it, which will represent no value, and in order to do it more effectively they will get under the shelter of the protective tariff. I would commend these considerations to the attention of my hon. friend the minister of finance."

United Farmers of Manitoba

In a Tent At Brandon

THE tent at the fair this year was a real success. A better location secured very much more satisfactory results than in the two past years. In spite of the blow down of Thursday night and the fact that Miss Finch was prevented by illness from being in attendance, the report is that the tent was very much appreciated and well worth while.

In Miss Finch's absence good work was done by Mrs. Gee, of Virden; Mrs. J. M. Allan, of Forrest; Miss Sandercock, of Justice; and Mrs. H. G. Thornton, of Little Souris, while D. G. McKenzie, R. F. Chapman and others assisted in looking after the men who visited the tent. It is believed that effective propaganda work was done and considerable literature circulated. Supplies of various kinds to the amount of over \$50 were passed out. It is anticipated that the U.F.M. tent will be increasingly useful at Brandon, and that in coming years larger use of it will be made.

From the Semi-Annuals

Reviewing the first 25 semi-annual reports from locals, some interesting facts emerge. Eight of the 25 are new locals. The total membership is 1,034, or an average of 47. If the remaining locals should be found to maintain this average (of which it must be admitted there is no guarantee), it would mean a membership in the province of nearly, if not quite, 19,000—considerably more than double the 1919 membership. The very idea that something like this is possible ought to be a stimulus to every officer and member to still more aggressive effort.

Of the 25, 13 have women members, aggregating 148, an average of not quite six per local. With almost half the locals, in spite of the "drive" effort and all that the U.F.W.M. have done, still ignoring the women, there is ample room for further work. Associate members to the number of 12 have been enrolled by just one local of the 25. Eighteen locals have not troubled so far to supply their officers with the recently issued Handbook of Practical Work.

Among the "best things" done during the year, several locals list their support of a farmer candidate in the election. Others write "station improvement," "co-operative buying and shipping," "got people interested in the farmers' movement," "chautauqua," and "enrolled eight women members," and one local, which evidently has thought the year a noisy one, reports as its best achievement for the year that it "kept quiet."

Two thoughts seem to stand out: first, our locals have, generally speaking, done better than ever before; and second, there is more in sight to be done than ever there was before.

Dauphin District Convention

The U.F.M. Political Organization for the federal constituency of Dauphin, held a very successful convention in the Pollon block, at Dauphin, on July 15.

Accredited delegates to the number on 108 were in attendance, from nearly all points in the constituency. The following locals sent representatives: Ashville, Bay Centre, Bicton Heath, Dauphin Plains, Edillen, Ethelbert, Garland, Gilbert Plains, Grand Narrows, Grand View, Halley, Kosiw, Mountview, Pine River, Sifton, Silverwood, South Bay, Spruce Creek, Spruce Bluff, Trembowla, Valley River, Vermilion and Lemberg.

A new departure for farmers' conventions held in Dauphin, but which has been in use in part at the provincial Brandon convention for a great many years, was the equalization by a pool the transportation and necessary stop-over expenses of all the delegates. This apparently worked out quite satisfactorily, and no doubt encouraged the far-away locals to send a fuller representation by lessening the handicap which delegates coming from a distance must of necessity be under. The average expenses of the delegates was \$2.40, figured on a basis of four cents per

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

mile, whether coming by rail, auto or other means, making a considerable reduction to those members whose fare amounted to as high as \$9.00.

C. A. Mack, of Gilbert Plains, president of the United Farmers' Political Organization of the federal constituency of Dauphin, presided at both afternoon and evening sessions. The chief political organizer for the U.F.M., C. H. Burnett, was present, and gave a very complete report of the U.F. federal political activities throughout Manitoba, and spoke of the plans for the completion of the canvass. The convention, by resolution, favored the completion of the canvass of the rural electors as soon as possible. Plans were also put forward to organize for the thorough soliciting of the urban vote throughout the constituency. R. E. Fisher, captain of the district in which the town is situated, is in charge of organizing the town of Dauphin. H. P. Nicholson will continue in the capacity of district organizer.

A pleasing incident of the convention was the marked appreciation shown to E. A. Kaminski, of Lawrence, for the excellent work done by him during the political drive. Mr. Kaminski is a returned soldier, and as stated by Mr. Nicholson, he had gone over the top 22 times, and in consequence had suffered wounds. The convention tendered the hero a hearty vote of thanks, the large audience rising to its feet to do so "in honor of the man who had gone over the top in both drives." Provincial

cial Director R. J. Avison, just returned from a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at which representatives were present from nearly every province in the Dominion, told of many important questions that had been under consideration. The national marketing of grain through co-operative channels came in for much discussion, said Mr. Avison.

The following are among the resolutions passed by the convention:

1. "That we strongly urge upon the Dominion government the continuing of the present method of marketing wheat crop for one more year, and also urge that 50 per cent. of the membership of the wheat board be farmers."

2. "That the U.F. nominating convention be composed of one delegate to every 10 U.F.M. membership or subscribers to the campaign fund, that the urban elector be allowed to the convention on the same basis."

3. "That Central be asked to draft a set of rules of procedure for conducting a nominating convention."

4. "That we ask our Central political executive to formulate a candidate's pledge as a suggestion to the various constituencies, and submit this pledge to the locals for discussion, in order that a uniform pledge be agreed upon at the next Brandon convention and be available for any federal constituency in the province which may wish to pledge their candidate. Almost the last act of the convention was to instruct its secretary to take immediate steps

to have the organization incorporated."

Before the convention met the managing committee of the Political organization held a meeting and reorganized its executive. The following members were elected: President, C. A. Mack; first vice-president, John Seale; second vice-president, Wm. Beaven; treasurer, R. E. Fisher; secretary, B. F. Boughey; provincial director, R. J. Avison.—B.F.B.

Fisherton Picnic

I have pleasure in reporting that a most successful picnic was held here July 20, about 300 farmers and wives and children being present. Supper was served in a specially-erected stand and dancing on a boarded floor specially erected. Sports and baseball. The association has 28 fully paid-up members, and 18 badges were sold on the ground during the day. The election of a farmer candidate has shown the farmers the necessity of thorough organization. I hope to get other locals to follow this lead.—F.K.

Need For a Change

Is it not incredible that in our time and in all countries there is certainly not one in 10 of business men, members of the liberal professions, politicians, writers, professors, scientists, statesmen, who possess a thorough grasp of the elementary principles underlying political economy, which is not only the philosophy of industry and commerce but the natural fundamental science of morals and law, the necessary starting point of every sane philosophy in private and political life (economic life being the fundamental life of individuals and peoples), and the indispensable scientific condition of all serious study and just appreciation of political questions, easy or difficult?

Our "realism," our "idealism," our politics, are worthless; they are ideologic constructions without basis—Henri Lambert.

Bane and Antidote

After 19 centuries of political efforts and Christian preaching, the state of relationship and the mutual attitude of nations, "civilized and Christian," do not, alike in time of peace as in time of war, differ essentially from those of savage tribes. Everywhere nations are compelled to prepare to fight at any moment for the defence of their chattels, of their soil, of their liberty, even for the very preservation of their physical existence. More menacing still seems the future. . . .

For this apparently desperate state of things there is happily a discernable cause and a possible remedy; it is that there can be no international morality save by knowledge and practice of natural and positive international morals. The indispensable and sole possible foundation of that morality will be freedom of labor and of exchange of things and services between national collectivities—that is to say, liberty of international co-operation without privileges and monopolies. It is incumbent on men to recognize that such is the only natural and solid base of universal and permanent peace.—Henri Lambert.

Western Knight Errantry

Knight errant we on eager quest,
We rangers of this noble west;
The goal t'ward which our steps are
pressed,
Democracy.

No castle-visioned theory ours;
No world transformed by magic dowers;
We would but wake men to their powers,
Democracy.

The people's weal, the common right,
The good of all, for this we fight,
The dawning of humamer light,
Democracy.

As knights of old we often deem
The pathway hard, adverse the stream,
But follow still the peerless gleam,
Democracy.

Sons of the West, strong hearted, wise,
Resourceful, of discerning eyes,
We call you aid us win the prize,
Democracy.

The New Situation Provincially

At the meeting of the board on Friday, July 16, the position of the United Farmers in regard to provincial political action was fully discussed. The decision taken at Brandon, to refer the matter of taking action in the provincial field to the constituencies, issued in action being taken to place independent or U.F.M. candidates in the field in a number of rural constituencies, and in the election to the legislature of practically one-fourth of the total membership as representatives of the independent feeling in the province.

In view of the fact that the situation is thus very materially changed from that of last January, and that emergencies may arise which will require the U.F.M. organization as such to undertake specific responsibility, the board decided to suggest to all our membership and to every local the taking of certain preliminary steps which may help toward preparedness for any change which may come. Recognizing that intelligent and well-based principle must always be the basis for permanent progress, their resolution looks toward the expression and formulation of the principles by which the United Farmers will stand in time to come. It follows herewith, and is commended to the earnest consideration of every local and of every member of our organization:

Resolution

"Whereas, the movement on the part of our rural population generally, and among the membership of our association throughout the province in the direction of definitely-organized action toward direct representation in the legislature has attained such proportions as to elect practically one-fourth of the membership of the House for the next term, and,

"Whereas, the older political groups are very largely reduced from their former strength, and,

"Whereas, it is of first importance for the stable government and permanent wellbeing of the province that any group which may sooner or later find itself called upon to assume the responsibilities of government should have its course guided by well-considered and wise principles accepted by the people generally, and leading to definite objectives in the betterment of conditions, and,

"Whereas, while it is recognized that the supreme menace of the time is in the federal area, and that the supreme concentration of progressive endeavor must be in that field, under the special circumstances it is desirable that our people be prepared for any provincial emergency, and be thoroughly conversant with provincial conditions, issues and proposals;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this board communicate with all our local associations suggesting:

"1. That both as individuals and as local associations they give definite consideration to those various fields of legislation which come under the provincial control with a view to arriving at a consensus of view.

"2. That where practical unanimity of opinion can be attained, locals and district be asked to communicate such opinions or principles as concisely formulated as possible to our provincial office.

"3. That in all such investigations and discussions local, sectional and class bias or prejudice be eliminated as far as possible, and all action and decision be guided by the sole motive of the wellbeing of our whole population."

United Farmers of Alberta

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary*

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

How to Organize
THE little book, How to Organize and Carry on a Local, has recently been revised, and is now ready for circulation to the members of the U.F.A.

Two copies will be sent free for the president and secretary of each local. Additional copies can be obtained from the Central office at ten cents each.

This little book contains a lot of useful information, and will be a great help to all who are taking any active part in U.F.A. matters.

To Bow River Locals

The officers and members of the board of the Bow River U.F.A. Political Association, elected at the annual convention held in Calgary, July 15 and 16, 1920, take this opportunity of sending greetings to each local union, and wish to express their appreciation of the trust placed in them, assuring the local unions of their unwavering fidelity to the principles for which we stand as members of this great organization, and their determination to exert every effort to fully organize the constituency, that no election may take us unprepared.

In this work of organization we ask the officers of each local union to take steps to stimulate activity along educational lines so that when the time comes the local will have a full understanding of the objects for which we stand, and be prepared to complete organization rapidly.

We wish you to know that we are always at your disposal, and that any request on the part of local unions for speakers will be met as promptly as possible. Wherever feasible, it is the desire of the board that local unions should make use of local speakers so that expenses may be as few as possible, without in any manner neglecting necessary organizational and educational work.

Many very important alterations in the constitution have been passed by the annual convention. The amended constitution, with the names of officers, will be forwarded to each local union as soon as possible. We ask the secretary to place these constitutions in the hands of all members, and we rely on all officers of local unions to co-operate with the board in furthering the objects of your U.F.A. Political Association.

C. H. Harris at Irvine

C. H. Harris, the director for Medicine Hat, addressed a meeting at Irvine on Saturday, June 26. The hall was filled to overflowing and numbers had to stand outside at the open windows. Many of those present were German, and Mr. Zwick translated Mr. Harris' speech for the benefit of those who could not understand English.

Mr. Harris spoke on the high tariff and its effect on the farmers. His talk was very much appreciated, and at the close of the meeting the secretary was kept busy signing up new members, who numbered 36.

Mr. Harris was also successful in organizing a new local of the U.F.A. with ten members.

A resolution was passed at the meeting requesting that the Canadian Wheat Board be composed of farmers.

President at Enchant

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals held a rally a short time ago at which between 400 and 500 people were present. W. L. Johnson, the local president, was in the chair. The meeting opened with the farmers' campaign song, Organize. D. C. Towers played a couple of selections on the bagpipes and Mrs. T. W. Backen gave two songs. We are very fortunate in having two such talented artists in our district. They were greatly appreciated by the audience. President Wood then addressed the meeting and fully explained Group Organization. The ladies of the U.F.W.A. served a splendid lunch, and the young folks danced to their hearts' content. Everybody had a good time, and we hope it will not be long before

we see Mr. Wood again.—B. Parker, secretary, Enchant local.

U.F.A. Sunday in Redcliff

Members from Maple Leaf, Breezelawn, Bowell, Harvest Vale and East Springs locals, joined together on U.F.A. Sunday and observed the day by attending divine service in Redcliff. The hall was well filled and the service throughout was most inspiring. The singing was led by the combined choirs of St. Ambrose and the Presbyterian churches.

The Rev. A. D. Richard, of Medicine Hat, conducted the service, and gave a timely address.

After the sermon P. H. Wedderburn, district representative of the U.F.A. read a message from the head organization to all the locals. He also took advantage of the opportunity to thank all those who had assisted in making the service such a success.

At the conclusion of the service the Redcliff Citizens' band rendered a musical program in honor of the visiting farmers from the surrounding district.

Thought is Stirring

I am glad to report not only a large increase in membership, which we hope to increase still more this year, but an increased interest shown by the members in attending the meetings and taking part in the proceedings. We have not missed a regular meeting so far this year, and all have been well attended. This I consider a good omen and certainly encouraging to those who have striven to keep a union here, although they met with many discouragements. I think this increased enthusiasm in our work is due to the individual members knowing more of the economic problems and their distrust of either the two old political parties solving them. In other words, the individual farmer is thinking and arriving at conclusions of his own, and when the time comes he is going to express those sentiments in no uncertain way.—E. H. Keith, secretary, Scenic Heights local.

Newell on Wheat Board

The parliament of Canada, having recently passed an act authorizing the government, in its discretion, to provide for the national marketing of the 1920 Canadian wheat crop, and wheat being the principal product of Canada, depending for its value upon the condition of crops and transportation from time to time throughout the whole world, and, whereas, it cannot reasonably be expected that a price in accordance with the world's demand throughout the whole crop year can be obtained by the grower when he has to sell on delivery in a local market at the time of greatest glut in shipments, while such forced seller, who is in the large majority, is the most needful of obtaining the fullest value for his product, and, whereas, the prosperity of the wheat grower in Canada reacts at once to the benefit of every other industry and of all urban centres throughout the Dominion;

Therefore be it resolved, that we inform the federal government that we desire the Canada Wheat Board or similar body to be appointed to handle the disposition of the 1920 Canadian wheat crop in the interest of the producer of wheat, and with justice to the Canadian consumer.”—Newell local.

Iron Springs Wide Awake

Early in the year Iron Springs local put on a membership drive which brought their membership up to 83. Two sides were chosen for this drive and it was agreed that the losing side should provide a supper.

Owing to the “flu” and late seeding operations, the supper and social were put off, but on the occasion of Mr.

tions as to how we may best meet them. From remarks overheard after the meeting the feeling is that Mrs. Sears has created a bond of friendship between herself and the farm women of this local.

W. Irvine spoke next, and, “boy howdy,” didn't he shoot the ginger into us? “I'll say he did.” Anyone who thinks the farmer can't appreciate a good rousing talk on organization, education and group action in politics needs to think again. His talk was continually interrupted by applause and favorable comment shouted from the audience. Did the ladies enjoy it?

Say, you ought to have heard them clap! It was a joint meeting alright. When Mr. Irvine attempted to close and apologize for taking so much of our time he was urged to continue by cries from the audience of: “Go to it.” It was a great meeting for us and one not soon to be forgotten. A new missionary spirit was developed among ourselves from which we expect great results.

There has been considerable activity in this district this spring. Some time ago a party from this local motored to Vermilion where they heard the stirring addresses of Messrs. Flett and Irving, while a few nights later Mr. Spencer paid us a call and gave us an interesting address.

Owing to the small U.F.W.A. membership the ladies have decided to join in with the U.F.A. I believe this is a good change as the aims of both branches are the same and much more can be accomplished with the two united.—Fred A. Metcalf, secretary, Tolland local.

Bear Lake Flourishing

Our membership is slowly climbing, with 50 paid-up members so far and quite a few yet who have not paid their dues.

Our hall got badly damaged by fire last week and would have been burned to the ground but for the diligent work of one of our members and a couple of men from Peace River who happened to be passing at the time. The crop prospect is very promising and we are looking for another good crop this year. An order for 6,000 pounds of twine was sent to the Grain Growers. The twine this year is being handled by our district association. Our co-operative store is doing a flourishing business. U.F.A. Sunday was observed on June 20, in the U.F.A. hall, when the Anglican and the Presbyterian ministers both attended.—F. J. Ratigan, secretary, Bear Lake local.

Mrs. Sears at Magnolia

The Magnolia local U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. had a red letter day recently when they were favored by having W. Irvine, of Calgary, and Mrs. Sears, provincial president of the U.F.W.A., to address a mass meeting of these two associations. Mr. Irvine's address was pleasing, interesting and instructive. He dealt entirely with matters pertaining to the U.F.A. work, especially the educational, religious and political phases. Mrs. Sears' address was directed especially to the ladies. Her views as expressed were very interesting and helpful to the ladies in their work. The gathering was brought to a happy conclusion by lunch served in the hall.

“Irvine is Helping”

That was the opinion expressed by the farmers of Ontario during their election campaign. The same applies during his recent visit to our local. The most enthusiastic meeting in the three years' history of this local was held on Saturday, July 3. It was a joint meeting of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A., on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A. and W. Irvine, organizer. Forty adults were present, besides a goodly number of children. Mrs. Sears spoke first and was greatly appreciated by both the men and women. Mrs. Sears has the gift of winning her way to the hearts of the people by her unassuming attitude and quiet earnestness when placing before us some of the problems that are ours today, together with sugges-

New Organizations

The White Star local, No. 483, has been organized at Hanna, by J. Higginbottom, Lone Butte; John Gall as president and Mrs. Oliver P. Stringer as secretary. Mrs. Stringer states: It was decided that for the present the women should join with the men as it was agreed that our problems are mutual. The meeting was held at the residence of John Gall. Mrs. Gall afterwards serving refreshments. The feeling is that there is a place for a White Star in the U.F.A. firmament.

The Farrell Lake local, No. 738, has been organized at Stonelaw recently. Louis Sverdahl is president and John L. Sharp acting secretary.

The Pleasant Heights local, No. 298 has been organized at Throne, recently, with a paid-up membership of 12. Robert J. Bullick, of Coronation is president and Harry F. Joughin, of Throne is secretary.

Fairbanks local, No. 150, has been organized at Lousana, by director L. M. Gaetz, of Red Deer. Frank Kitto, is president and Fred Putnam is secretary. Mr. Putnam states: We have organized here for the purpose of promoting the community spirit more than with any idea of financial gain, as we have no railway with the elevator accommodation attendant. We have a large number of enthusiastic people in this district, and judging by the sentiments expressed at the organization meeting I have no hesitation in prophesying success for the future.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Annual Convention at Nokomis
THE constituency committee for Last Mountain in the New National Policy political organization, held a meeting on July 13, at the office of R. M. Johnson, provincial secretary. George Edwards, of Markinch, chairman; H. R. Misenheimer, of Strongfield, and other members of the committee were in attendance.

The principal object of the meeting was the choice of a date for the first annual convention of the supporters of the New National Policy throughout the constituency. The date decided upon was Friday, August 6, and the place Nokomis. The basis of representation will be four delegates for each polling subdivision. Meetings are to be called in every polling subdivision for the purpose of electing these delegates.

Died and Reorganized

J. S. Clearwater, of Carlea, secretary of the Waterfield and Carlea G.G.A., wiring under date of June 28, announces the reorganization of the above local some time ago, and encloses fees for payment of 16 members.

Amidst all these evidences of growth and development it would be strange if some reverses were not to be reported, which comes in the form of an announcement from Ben Hodges, secretary of the Sawyer local, who encloses a communication from J. M. McRobbie, of Rossduff, which reads in part as follows: "The Rob Roy local is really defunct and no longer exists. Most of the members last winter joined the Lucky Lake and Crescent Valley locals. In fact, some of them are now officers in Lucky Lake local." So that while locals occasionally expire the members live elsewhere.

Wise People Change Their Minds

Premiers may resign and others may be defeated, but the New National Policy evangelism goes on like a prairie fire. New converts are being made and backsliders are being reclaimed, as will be seen from a perusal of the following correspondence.

Under date of March 5 last, a contributor to the Liberty Drive, who resides in the northern portion of the province, to the extent of \$5.00, wrote the following letter to the Central office, demanding a refund of his subscription. The letter reads: "I wish to ask you for \$5.00 refund that I paid as my subscription to the Liberty Drive Fund, as I have no use for your National Policy, as you call it. Return the \$5.00 and scratch me off your list, as I am a true-blue Liberal, through and through."

The communication was turned over to R. M. Johnson, sec-treas. of the N.N.P. executive, who replied to the same in part as follows: "It is unfortunate that you have contributed this money, but I am sure you will understand the impossibility of the G.G.A. now making refund. All the contributions to the Liberty Drive are trust funds, and the G.G.A. has no authority to disburse them except by the information contained in the duplicates of the receipts. The bulk of these moneys have been already forwarded to the different institutions interested."

"I would be pleased to know just your grounds for objecting to the New National Policy. I do not ask this in a critical frame of mind, because I give credit to the Liberal Party for having formulated a good platform and I respect your views. There can be no objection to anyone being a supporter of the Liberal, Conservative or any other political institution, if they are convinced that they have the best policy."

"We are willing to admit that the New National Policy is not perfect, and welcome any constructive criticism. I will be pleased to hear from you in this matter at your convenience. By getting together on the matter we may find that we have much in common. I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a copy of the latest revision of the New National Policy, also a copy of the constitution of the Provin-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

cial Political Committee supporters of the New National Policy."

The effect of the above letter appears to have been as "bread cast upon the waters and seen after many days," because, under date of July 3, the same man wrote in reply: "Replying to your letter that you wrote me some time ago regarding the refund of \$5.00 which I paid to the Liberty Drive Fund, I wrote you that I wanted a refund of said amount, but have reconsidered the matter. After thinking it over seriously, I have come to the conclusion that I will work for the New National Policy. I owe you an apology."

Dunning Criticises G.G.A.

H. Chandler, secretary-treasurer of the Ormiston Grain Growers' Association, has forwarded the following report of a meeting recently addressed by Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer:

"Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer and minister in charge of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, addressed a largely attended picnic of the five Grain Grower locals of Ormiston, Weinius, Marigold, Roselea and Bliss Lake, at the Dryboro Lake school, on Dominion Day, dealing principally with the steps taken to secure a railroad for the district and with legislation enacted by the provincial government since 1917.

"Mr. Dunning spoke briefly and with the utmost frankness about the New National Party in federal and provincial polities. So far as the Grain Growers' Association having a provincial platform, this was nothing new, as the Grain Growers' Association drew up a provincial platform every year which the executive presented to the government at Regina, and told that this was what the Grain Growers wanted enacted. The difference between the former platform and the prospective one now in embryo was that the proposed platform is to be framed to attain political power, rather than to secure any reforms.

"As for the stand he proposed to take himself, he had no hesitation in declaring that he would stand by the principles instilled into him in his long connection with the Grain Growers' Association, that of standing by the colleagues who had co-operated so loyally with him in securing the legislation which he had asked for as a member of the Grain Growers' executive, or had assisted in carrying out, as a member of the government, when he entered that government as a representative of the Grain Growers.

"The Grain Growers taught me that it was principles that count," said Mr. Dunning, "and every principle that the Grain Growers advocated has been adopted by the government of which I am a member. At the next provincial election you will find me standing beside Premier Martin and the rest of my colleagues. I do not intend to take any part in a movement lacking sound principles and seeking to replace men in power by other men simply to show that the farmers can do this if they want to. We have had a demonstration in Manitoba of how the forces of progress can be split up, and this is what will happen in any place where the people who want the same thing fight over the names instead of principles."

"Mr. Dunning supported the entrance of the New National Party into Dominion politics, as both of the old parties had failed them at Ottawa. But this was an entirely different matter. The government at Ottawa had turned a deaf ear to their requests, while the provincial government had granted them all they had asked for."

"Speaking on the liquor question, Mr. Dunning said that every person who voted for total prohibition in October should consider this vote as a personal pledge that they would support the law, as the government would otherwise be

not even a pretence of enough—their real condition was all too apparent.

Inequality of Distribution

The consequence of this inequality of distribution was being felt in every phase of the country's life. Many districts were too poor to even give the children the natural right of all people, viz., an education. Some school districts—or what would otherwise be school districts—could not function because of the impoverished condition of the inhabitants. Hence the children were being deprived of the very fundamentals of their life development.

Even in our church work the effects were being felt. The church was, in its form and true character, one of the principal agencies for the dissemination of truth and light to the people. Yet it was not fulfilling its function. The people were not being given the quality of preaching that would enlighten them and lead to a solution of social problems. This was not necessarily because of the lack of native ability or ideals or desires on the part of the preachers in the field; but because of the inability of the people to fully sustain the church, and, thereby, demand and support a gospel of truth and enlightenment. As a result of this inability the church was partly compelled and partly willing to depend in large measure for its support upon people whose interests were opposed to a gospel of truth and enlightenment.

Capitalistic Organizations

Capitalistic and commercial organizations and financial institutions gave the central church organizations their main support, and in return the gospel of the church was tempered and modified so as not to conflict with or oppose the interests and methods of those supporters.

Speaking of the real foundation of these conditions in our country Mr. Fleming said: The present policy of maintaining a high protective tariff was the main factor in permitting such inequitable distribution of the country's wealth. In this connection true foreigners in a country were not aliens, whose birthplace or ancestors bore a different name, but who, nevertheless, acquit themselves like true citizens and contributed to the best life of the country; but there were those who, whatever their name or nationality, demanded and permitted a national policy whereby the masses of the people could be exploited for the sole benefit of the few. The worst slaves in a country were not those who possessed no autonomy or freedom—because commercial economy required of their owners that they maintain themselves in a state of efficiency—but they were those who were so much slaves to an adverse national policy that they could not be maintained in a condition which would enable them to produce the greatest results of their labors. Such was the situation in this Dominion, to a large extent at the present time.

Conditions Getting Worse

Since the organization of the Grain Growers the farmers and people had put up quite a successful struggle for a more equitable distribution. But in these scattered measures there was no final solution. Conditions were, if anything, getting worse. The only permanent solution lay in a more complete control of government and legislation by the people themselves, in order to remove the basic causes.

The New National Policy and movement towards political action of the farmers of the Dominion, provided a means to this end. The political action provided for more complete control and determination by the people on lines of principle. The New National Policy provided in its planks for a removal, through its tariff demands, of the opportunity of the few to exploit the many for their own enrichment and for a guarantee, through its policy of taxation, that the burden of public welfare would be equally borne by all. This would be more fully assured, not only an equitable distribution, but also a retention and enjoyment of the nation's wealth, thereby resulting in a solution of the social problems.

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Brandon Stages Splendid Show

Record Display of Livestock—Fine Attendance—Unrivalled Interest in Judging

FROM the standpoint of high-class livestock exhibits, greater numbers, educational features and general interest, the 1920 provincial exhibition, held at Brandon, from July 19 to 24, broke all records. True, there have probably been exhibitions at Brandon with larger livestock entries, although the writer cannot recall to memory any such within recent years. Yet one thing is certain, that for high-class quality in large numbers, general individual excellence, intense interest in the judging of well-filled classes, this year's summer fair was in a class by itself.

Manager Smale is to be heartily congratulated on his efforts, and the way everything worked smoothly and with precision is a telling tribute to his well-known efficiency as a fair manager. The livestock parade was one of the finest of its kind ever seen at a Canadian fair, and for excellence and high-class value was equal to any parade at the best state fairs on the other side of the line.

The attendance was good, and for a city of some 15,000 people to boast an exhibition which can draw a crowd of 37,000 in a single day shows something of the interest with which the urban population of Manitoba regard their summer fair. As at some of the previous fairs on the circuit, the prolonged spell of hot weather was causing great uneasiness among the farmers, and indeed many had reconciled themselves to another partial crop failure at least. But on the fourth and fifth days there were good copious rains. The news that these rains were practically general all over the west, had a most reassuring effect on everyone, and produced an exceedingly optimistic spirit.

The writer cannot pass on to a description of the various sections in the livestock departments of the fair, without a word of high appreciation at the interest taken by the people of Manitoba in the judging events. At all times of the day, when judging was going on, the ringside and grand stand were crowded with interested and highly critical spectators of both sexes, old and young, and it was certainly an educational treat for them, while for the judges, each and every one of whom was a past master at his work, this interest was highly encouraging and worthy of their highest effort. For the exhibitors, the various well-filled and strongly contested classes gave them a special pride in the ribbons they won, feeling that they deserved them, and to head classes of a dozen entries in teams, a half-dozen four-horse outfits, and nearly the same in the six-horse turnouts, was distinctly a token of well-earned merit. At no fair in recent years have been seen a finer display of high-class horse flesh in the heavy draft and agricultural classes, while the cattle classes were not a whit behind. It was a splendid show.

The Men Who Placed The Ribbons

The judges were: Clydesdales—W. H. Gibson, Indian Head, Sask.; Percherons and Belgians—Professor A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Shorthorns—A. E. Myer, Edmonton; Herefords—H. D. Smith, Ancaster, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus—Dean Rutherford, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Sheep—Dean Rutherford; Swine—N. D. McKenzie, Experimental Farm, Indian Head. First-class work was done by the judges in all departments.

THE CLYDESDALES

The Clydesdale show at Brandon was one of the very best of recent years, and went far to dissipate any feeling that this great draft breeding was losing ground. It is invidious to single out exhibitors for special mention, but one cannot refrain from commenting on the high-class exhibit of Baron of Arcola stock from the Doune Lodge stud, at Arcola, Sask., belonging to Mrs. W. H. Bryce, and under the management of Peter A. Taylor. It was a fitting tribute to the work of the late W. H. Bryce, than whom no other single individual did more to raise the standard of the Clydesdale breed in Canada. The Baron of Arcola is known to everyone

interested in Clydesdales, as the sire of the best geldings of recent years (and the acid test of a stallion's worth is the geldings he sires), while at this show five of his get, male and female, topped their respective classes, and captured other group prizes, stamping him indefinitely as one of the foremost Canadian Clydesdale sires of the present time.

This array of high-class prize winners speaks well for the constructive breeding work carried on at Doune Lodge.

Exhibitors

Ben Finlayson, Brandon; Ed. Down and Sons, Holland; Jas. R. McLean, Reston; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; John Graham, Carberry; John Pollock, Yorkton; McPhail and Crawford, Chater; Freethway Bros., Forrest; M. Tyndall, Bradwardine; Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola; Jas. McGhee, Hamiota; Kay Bros., Golden Rain; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles; A. E. Samson, Crystal City; A. Cudmore, Crystal City; Oliver Mullin, Myrtle; Jno. Allen, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; McKirdy Bros., Napinka; T. P. Hopwood, Hayfield; John Kirkpatrick, Kenmay; Mrs. Hugh McLean, Arcola; John Gardner, Clearwater; Adam Halliday, Oakburn; U. A. Walker, Carnegie; W. H. Galbraith, Hartney; R. J. Huxtable, Conquest; W. M. McRae, Hayfield; The Experimental Farm, Brandon; A. McCallum, Brandon; W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake; Isaac Cormick, Kenton; P. Dawley, Befersford; and several others.

The Aged Stallions

There were around a dozen entries in this class, and the placings were close. Finlayson, however, had little difficulty in capturing the red ribbon with the four-year-old Carbrook Steel, a big, compactly-built, stylish-moving horse, well muscled and standing on a fine set of legs, with the best of broad, strong feet. Another horse of Finlayson's importing, Teviot, a Sir Randolph four-year-old, belonging to McLean, was second. This horse is another good one, but he only won on his superior movement from Graham's Manchhausen, a thick, short coupled son of Baron of Buchlyvie, with a good outlook to him and capital bone, but hardly so good a traveller as the horse above him. Fourth place went to McPhail and Crawford's Bellisle, fifth to Graham, on Marcus Brutus, and sixth to Vanstone and Roger, on Major Mascot. Leslie Bros., Moorepark, had three fair entries in this class.

Three-year-olds

First and second to Bryce, Arcola, on Doune Lodge Conquest and Doune Lodge Scott; the first a horse of singular quality, well ribbed, and of good size, standing on right solid timber, which he used perfectly, the second of the same type and general excellence, a little smaller, and hardly such a gay traveller. The third place went to Tyndall, on Footprint's Legacy, a horse showing marked improvement since the winter fair, with good flat bone and plenty of pastern, although he still travels wide. Fourth to McKay, on Mahomet's Pride, a good kind, and a strong traveller, but needing all his size.

Two-year-olds

First again to Bryce's Baron of Arcola colt, Doune Lodge Chancellor, a thick, well balanced youngster, with straight, close action. Second to Mullin, on Johnston's Pride by Andrew Graham's good horse, Johnston Count, and a good topped, well-put-together entry, with first-rate bone and sound, strong feet. Third to Tyndall's useful colt, Noble Farmer; fourth to Bryce, St. Charles, on a commendable entry, Chief Haig; and fifth to Cudmore, on Crystal Masterpiece. There was only one entry in yearlings, Thompson's Ythandale, a real good Bellisle colt of substance and quality, rightly meriting the red ribbon.

Females

The three-year-olds were a very nice class. Doune Lodge White Heather was an easy winner. This Baron of Arcola filly has a fine draft mare appearance, with weight and depth and the right kind of feet and legs. She would win her class in very strong company, being probably one of the three best mares in Canada today. Galbraith, on Cora's choice, was second, with a very nice pattern of a filly. McKirdy Bros. third, with Bonnie Belle Brae, lighter in the bone, but exhibiting true Clydesdale character. Royal Lady Lee, belonging to the same exhibitors, was fourth, and Down and Sons fifth, with a capital good fronted mare, Flora Lansdowne.

Two-year-olds

Two-year-olds were also a good class. Bryce, St. Charles, first, with Deanston Maggie, a filly of good size and substance, well defined hocks and the best of feet and legs. Mrs. Bryce second, with Doune Lodge Lady Ray, a very tidy all-round entry. Mrs. Hugh McLean third, with Doune Lodge Marjory, clean boned, attractive and good footed. Kirkpatrick fourth, with Dandy, a very well-ribbed good stamp. Hopwood fifth, with May Sprig. McKirdy sixth, with Princess Beautiful.

Yearlings

Bryce St. Charles first, with Deanston Choice, a very sweet, cliffty-boned, good moving female, combining substance and quality in a marked degree. Galbraith's Bright Queen Mary, another strong entry, second. Cormack's Perpetual Queen third, and Huxtable's Belle Ronald fourth.

Foals

First place went to Bryce, St. Charles, the get of Doune Lodge Energy.

Clydesdale Futurity

In the colt class, Thompson was first, with Ythandale. In the fillies, Bryce, St. Charles, first, with Deanston Choice; second, Galbraith, with Bright Queen Mary; and Welker third, with Black Maggie.

Brood Mares

Bryce first, with Deanston Ina, a winner at Brandon for the past three years, and although down in flesh this year, she still showed herself a well-balanced, true-gaited Clydesdale mare. McRae, with Beatrice Cardonald, a thick, typey entry, was second. Dawley had a particularly strong entry in Beresford Queen. McRae had another good one in Lady Cardonald, fourth; San-som was fifth with Crystal Queen, a mare with well-shapen limbs; Wood was sixth, and Halliday seventh.

Dry Mares

First place went to the beautiful Colony Peggy, belonging to the Experimental Farm. She is a mare of great substance, with plenty of quality, the right kind of hocks and big feet. She might have been shown a little slower at both the walk and trot, as she can move better than she did. Second to Cormack, on Doune Lodge Silver Maple, another handsome mare. The same exhibitor also had two exceptionally fine mares third and seventh. Down was fourth with Mendel Princess, a mare with good underpinning, only a little light in the middle, and Huxtable fifth and sixth. This was an exceptionally strong class, and every mare in it was a good one. Three, the get of a Canadian-bred sire—1, Mrs. Bryce; 2, McKirdy Bros.; 3, 4, Halliday.

Specials and Championships

Champion Clydesdale stallion, Canadian bred, any age—1, 3, Mrs. Bryce, Doune Lodge Conquest and Doune Lodge Scott; 2, Thompson, Ythandale. Champion Canadian female, any age—1, Mrs. Bryce Doune Lodge White Heather; 3, R. H. Bryce, Deanston Maggie; 2, Experimental Farm, Colony Peggy; 4, Galbraith, Cora's Choice. Open and grand champion stallion—Finlayson, on Carbrook Steel; reserve, McLean, Teviot Knight. Grand champion mare, Mrs. Bryce, on Doune Lodge White Heather; reserve, Experimental Farm, Colony Peggy. Champion mare, open—Down, on Mendel Princess; reserve, Huxtable, on Farmers' Maid.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron show was the largest on the circuit so far, and the classes were well filled. Quite a few of the horses were shown at Saskatoon the previous week, and as they maintained the places won there, at Brandon this week little further comment on them is necessary.

The exhibitors were: W. H. Devine, Brandon; W. H. Kerr, Regina; John H. Tett, Foxwarren; Fraser Bros., Pilot Mound; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; C. D. Roberts and Son, Winnipeg; Geo. T. Fraser, Tett; M. E. Vance, Crandall; G. W. Marshall, Brandon; and one or two others.

Aged Stallions

In this class, Roberts' Monarch repeated his success at Saskatoon, winning over DeVine's big, powerful, well-balanced Divant, which was second. DeVine had also third and fourth places with Sheldon D. and Dunham's Iago, both of them good topped, strong coupled Percherons of the popular type. Fifth place went to Kerr, on Jass, and sixth to Vanstone and Rogers, on Francis.

Three-year-olds

First to Roberts' Catalpa Grove Paulus, a thick, compact, upstanding, well muscled colt, although he did not move so well as Fraser's Carim, a flashy colt, needing just a little more back and stretch, in second place. Fraser Bros., Pilot Mound, were third, with the good topped Herbert H., with his excellent feet and fair quarters. DeVine was fourth and Vance fifth, with Seal and Manitoba Prince, respectively, both colts of considerable merit.

Two-year-olds

Fraser first and third, with Count Vimy and Iocarpe; Kerr second and fourth, with Maplegrove Lagos and Morgan; and Vance fifth and sixth, with Prairie Pilot and General Magic, both of them substantial entries, which promise to develop into good horses.

Three-year-old Fillies

First, Fraser, with his typey, good going, stylish Carmona 4th. Tett second and third, with Dunham's Marvel and Karmine, both of them of a fine drafty type, clean in bone, and of good quality. Vance was fourth with Paul Adams, hardly so well balanced as some of those above her, but of an excellent clean type.

Two-year-olds

Roberts first, with Smith Creek Lagovine, of clean quality and strong bone. Fraser second, with Louise, with her great forearm, and better below the knee than the filly above her. Fraser third, with Lady Nandis, thick, good topped and with fair action. Vance fourth, with Iris, a real good entry, which, if brought out in show shape, would have stood much higher. Yearlings—1, Tett, on Karoline; 2, Kerr, on Image 2nd; 3, Fraser, Carina. Foals—1, 3, 4, Vance; 2, Marshall; 5, Fraser Bros.

Brood Mares

First, Marshall, on Minnie, a nice mare of stretch, size and brood pattern. Second, Vance, on the comely, roomy, clean-legged Maud Adams. Both these mares moved well. Third to Fraser Bros., on the drafty Marguerite; and fourth and fifth again to Vance, whose showing in this class was praiseworthy in the highest degree.

Dry Mares

This was a strong class. Kerr was first, with the compact and good moving Minna Marshall second, with Birdie, a quality mare, hardly so big. Vance third, fourth and sixth. Fraser Bros. fifth and eighth, and Tett seventh. Three, the get of a Canadian bred sire—1, Vance.

Continued on Page 35

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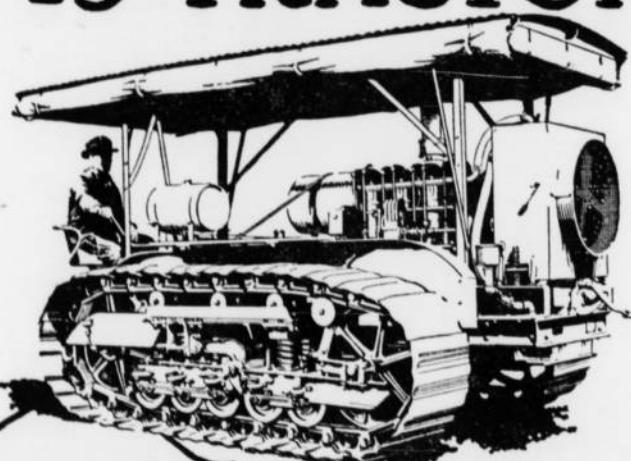
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Operation of the Knotter

Knowledge Which Enables One to Locate and Remedy Tying Troubles—By J. McGregor Smith

In the following discussion it is not my purpose to deal at length with all the troubles that may be encountered in the binding mechanism of a modern binder, no matter what make it may be. However, if we can firmly fix in one's mind what actually does occur when a knot is tied then any failure to tie may be more easily corrected. Hit and miss methods are no good. By means of some photographs I may be able to show more clearly how the knot is actually tied.

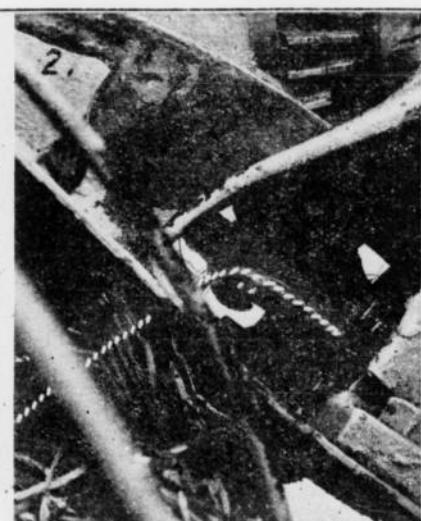
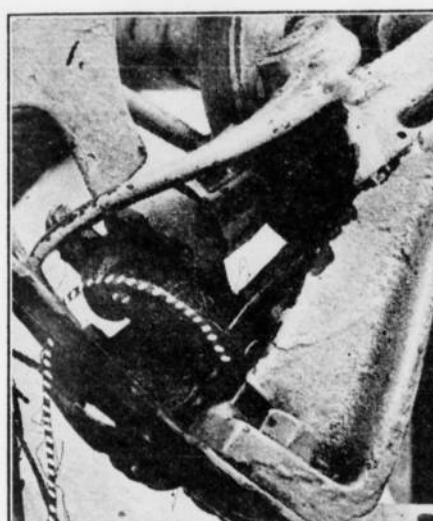


Fig. 1. After threading the machine we find that one end of the twine is held in the disc by the cord-holder, the other end extends back, over the bill-hook, through the eye of the needle and twine tension to the ball in the twine can.

Fig. 2. As soon as sufficient grain has been packed against the compressor arm to overcome the tension of the trip-spring, and thus start the binding mechanism, what happens? The needle advances and places the second string over the bill-hook in the disc. The disc then moves around to the next notch and both ends of the twine are held securely between cord holder and disc. The tension has to be sufficiently tight to hold the twine and yet allow it to pull through a little when the bill-hook revolves.

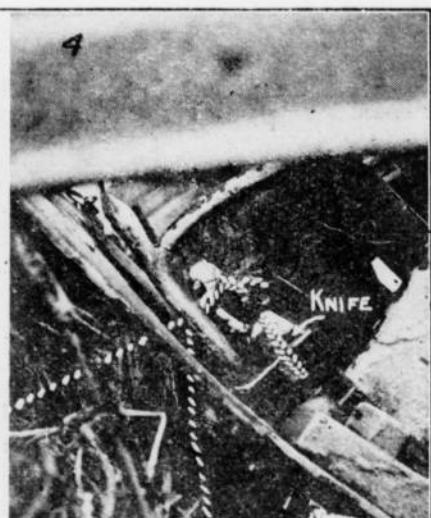
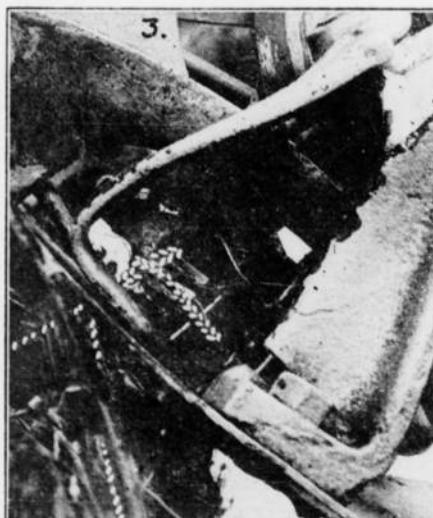


Fig. 3. This shows that the bill-hook has revolved and is just starting to close on the two ends. Notice the knife advancing.

Fig. 4. This shows the bill-hook closed and holding the twine securely. The knife is just bending the twine, in fact, it has almost cut it.

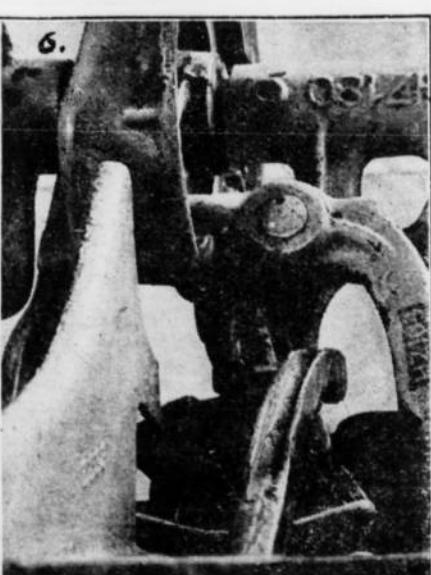
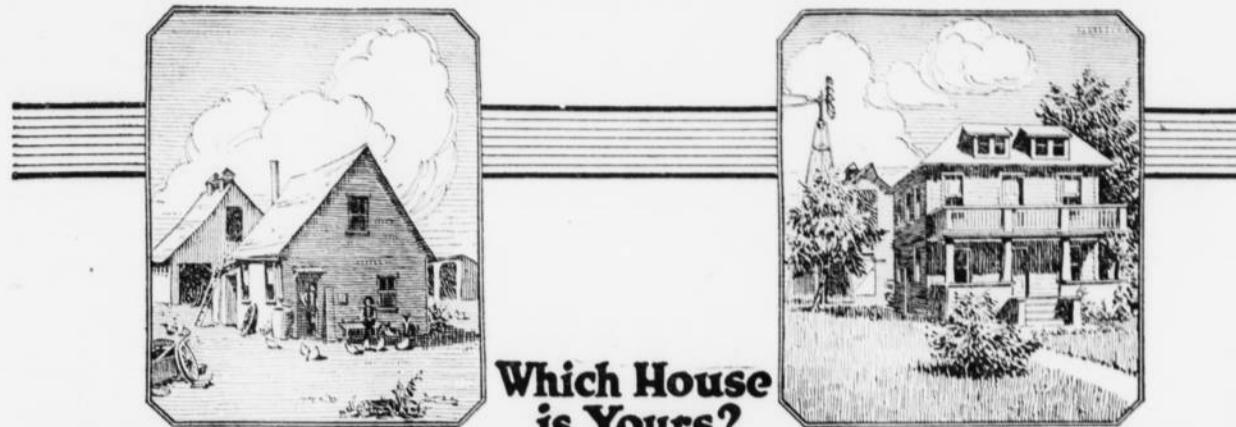


Fig. 5. The operation is now almost completed. The string is cut. The stripper is beginning to pull the band from the bill hook and the discharge arms are pressing on the sheaf.

Fig. 6. Showing a view of the previous step taken from behind and looking down.



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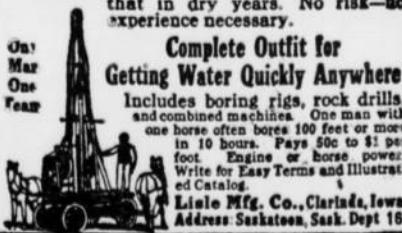
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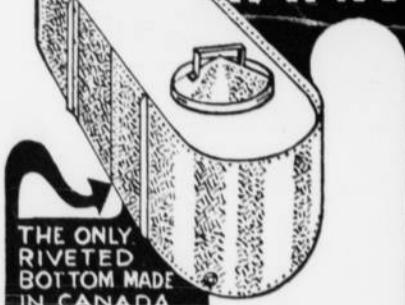
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Best Made Anywhere

This "EASTLAKE" Tank is made of heavy galvanized iron, re-inforced with strong angle iron braces each side; extra deep lap seam at bottom; lapped side seams, double riveted, thoroughly soldered; two dividing bulkheads inside.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to
horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed
for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers,
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etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly
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OVERALLS**

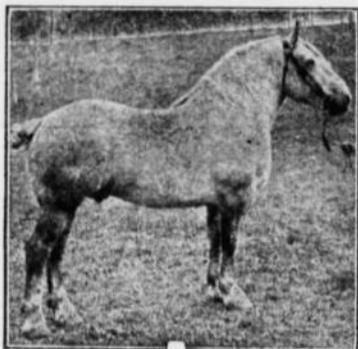


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Everywhere

111



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The largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the world. The first Percheron breeding establishment in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain. 54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three, and four years' old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors, back to three and four generations, are to be seen on the ranch.

Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.

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PEERLESS PERFECTION

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to fence to prevent trespassing. This fence "locks the bars," "stays put." Made of Open Hearth steel wire—heavily galvanized

in such a thorough manner that it will not flake, chip or peel off. The wires are tough, elastic and springy and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will successfully withstand shocks and strains and yet it can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. We also build a full line of poultry fence, ornamental fence and gates. Write for our literature. Valuable information on fence construction.

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THE DE LAVAL MILKER

—the only Milker with pulsator close to udder

Among the many new and exclu-

sive advantages in the construction of the De Laval Milker, particular attention is called to the Udder Pulsator and the teat-cups.

The Udder Pulsator is located within a few inches of the cow's udder, which insures positive and snappy action in the teat-cups. The action is uniform, gentle and pleasing to the cow. The only moving part in the pulsator is a small, plain piston which requires no oiling, adjusting or repairing.

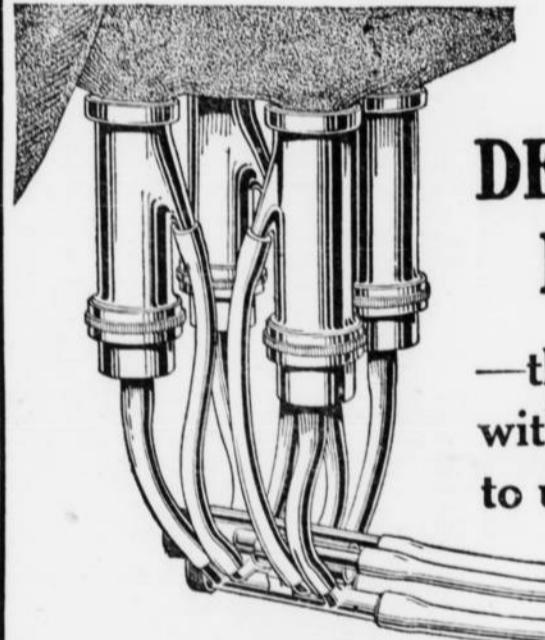
The De Laval teat-cups are self-adjusting and made in one size only, which fits all teats. The construction is so simple that they can be easily taken apart, cleaned and put together. Every other part of the De Laval Milker is equally simple, practical and efficient.

THE NAME "DE LAVAL" IS INSURANCE OF SATISFACTION

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalog mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver



If the operator of a binder would just reason out for himself the foregoing five essential steps in the process of tying a knot he would be in a position to remedy any trouble very quickly. The disc spring and bill-hook spring are the important adjustments. The tension of these springs should be adjusted a very small amount each time and not given two or more turns.

I have often seen men grab a monkey-wrench and attack any nut they see, the result being usually a hopeless mixup. An expert has to be called and in a very few minutes the binder goes off without missing a sheaf. Dealers can perform a good service by some educational work along this line amongst their customers. The result would be to the mutual advantage of customer and dealer.

Summary of First Six Figures

Now, to sum up very briefly we have seen that:

1. One end of the twine is held in the disc.
2. The second end is placed in the disc by the needle.
3. The disc moves ahead one notch.
4. The bill-hook revolves and when it has closed the ends are securely held.
5. The knife now cuts the two pieces of twine.
6. The stripper or discharge arms, or both, pull the band from the bill-hook, making the complete knot.

If the disc-spring is too tight the

twine will break. If the disc-spring is too loose the twine will slip out.

If the bill-hook spring is too tight the band cannot be stripped from it. If the bill-hook spring is too loose the jaws cannot hold the two ends until the band is pulled off.

As I said in the beginning, my object is not a very full discussion of knotted troubles, but if it adds in any way to the information already on record, I will feel well repaid for the time taken to procure the photographs reproduced in these pages.

While these pictures depict one type of knotted, yet I feel sure that to those interested, the various steps can be easily followed on any machine, because there is a bill-hook and a disc of some kind. By understanding why they are there, and what their respective functions are, one can better understand how to keep them adjusted to perform their work properly.

The binding mechanism of a modern self-binder is a wonderful and ingenious device. To many it is a mystery. Master it or it will master you. They are all made to work, and will, provided the operator knows his job. By understanding clearly what should take place it is easier to know what to do when something goes wrong. This will save valuable time in the busy season. Many a binder has been thrown onto the stone pile or hauled into the bush because of a weak bill-hook or some other minor trouble.

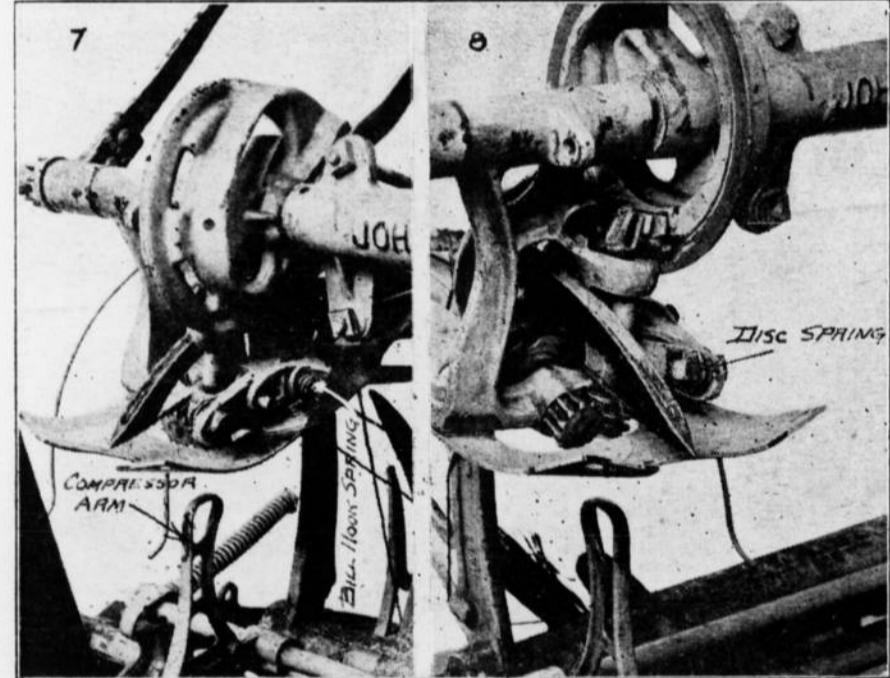


Fig. 7. This figure shows the importance of the needle advancing far enough to deposit the twine in the disc. It may not do so. It may be bent, or the eye may be worn. In the latter case the needle petman should be adjusted (shortened). The disc spring is also shown clearly.

Fig. 8. This is a somewhat similar view from another angle showing the bill-hook spring.

The Trap

Continued from Page 9

man whom you and the others are striving to protect; I know that you found something beside the murdered man of damaging evidence against him. I know that this old man who lies dead before us refused to give him further credit at the store, which in itself might prove sufficient cause for his doing this thing. But what I don't know is this: If he is the murderer, why do you and your brother woodsmen choose to stand between him and the penalty of his crime? This is not like you, like us, I should say. Is not our motto, which is as old as the forest, this: 'The wrong-doer shall pay the price'?"

Dixon laid a shaking hand on Darbo's arm. "But we can't think that Judsley did it," he said huskily. "God knows the evidence is strong against him, but we who know him so well can't believe he'd do murder. Besides—"

He hesitated and stood fumbling the button on his Mackinaw. "There's somethin' else. Judsley's wife—she's—"

"Yes?"

"My woman's with her now. I reckon she's goin' through hell enough at this minute without us bringin' this thing home to her—just at this time. That's why we've been stallin', Darbo, and that's the God's truth. We'd de-

cided on foolin' Reynold's just long enough to keep him from goin' out to Judsley's cabin now."

His shoulders drooped again and his face was half averted as he drew from his pocket a small knife and a crumpled bit of paper.

"We found them things on the floor beside—that." He shuddered and pointed to the sheet-covered form. "The knife belongs to young Judsley; we've all seen him usin' it. That paper's a receipt to him for ten dollars he paid old man Goodreau."

Darbo took the articles and turned them over in his hand; then he tucked paper and knife away in his pocket, and for a long interval stood looking away. Finally he sighed, and turning to Dixon, said:

"I've got to go after Judsley, mon ami. It is my duty; but you may tell those comrades out there that the shadow of this thing will not fall on the little cabin in which the woman is already paying a price for something which is in the Great Dieu's keeping alone."

He placed the door key in the lumberman's hand, and stepping to the open window slipped through it into the spicy darkness.

To be Concluded Next Week



WINNIPEG, MAN., Branch House—Guardian of International Service at the gateway to Western Canada.



CALGARY, ALTA., Branch House, which serves the farmers of the far West.



SASKATOON, SASK., Branch House—One of five large International Service Headquarters in Saskatchewan.

Guardians of Service

ON this page are shown ten guardians of International Service in Western Canada. These are the big supply depots from which the farmers of the western provinces are served, through local agents everywhere, with machines and implements, repairs and binder twine of quality.

Here are carried on hand stocks running into hundreds of thousands of dollars—money invested by the Harvester Company so that the farmer may plant and harvest his crops, secure against the hazards of expensive mechanical delays.

These substantial buildings are monuments to satisfactory service—service rendered in the field, under all conditions, by machines and implements that have behind them over three-quarters of a century of farm machine-manufacturing experience and knowledge of the needs of the farmer.

And even as satisfactory service of IHC machines in the field has made these great warehouses possible, so do these guardians of service make possible a *long continuation of such field service* from all machines and implements bearing the IHC mark of quality and one of these names—McCormick, Deering, International, Hamilton. Your nearby International agent sells them.

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WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.,
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Red Wing THRESHER BELTS

**stand right up
to the work.**

In no other country in the world are threshing conditions more varied than right here in our Canadian West wheat fields.

A Thresher Belt has got to stand up under heat and cold—to work in a driving rain or a high wind—and, often to run day and night, carrying a peak load.

It must be a mighty strong belt and a carefully built belt that can go right through the threshing season without a breakdown, running true and delivering the power 24 hours a day.

"RED WING" Thresher Belts do it—have done it for years. So have "SAWYER" Stitched Cotton Endless Belts, and "WESTERN" and "STAR" Rubber Endless Thresher Belts. Any of these Dominion Rubber System Products will give you everything you want in a Thresher Belt.

Our nearest Service Branch
is always at your service.

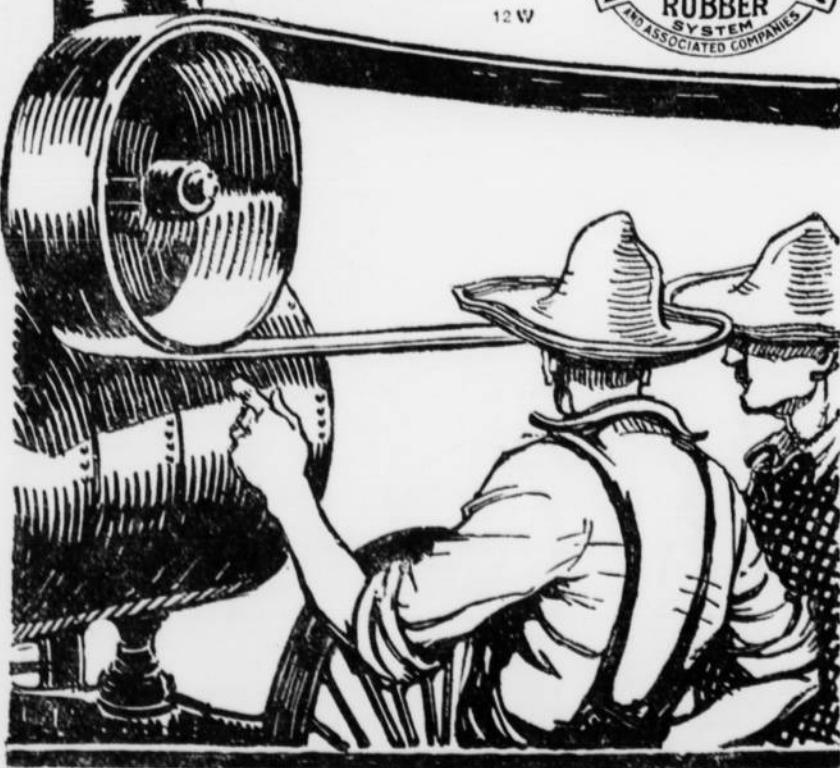
DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM SERVICE BRANCHES

are located at

Winnipeg, Fort William,
Brandon, Regina,
Saskatoon, Edmonton,
Calgary and Lethbridge.



12 W



Education in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 8

Some four or five years ago the department of education appointed Miss Twiss as director of household science. Today Miss Twiss has several assistants and is trying to carry on the teaching of domestic science in the rural schools through the hot noon lunch, short training in domestic science, courses in the normal schools and great amounts of literature published by the department of education. The work in household science falls under five heads: lectures in household science are given at the provincial normal schools and the local third class sessions; through the summer school at the University; addresses are given at school fairs and exhibitions and at teachers' and trustees' conventions; schools are visited where the hot lunches are demonstrated, and lastly, at various centres in the province short courses in household science are given. The lectures at the normal schools are designed to demonstrate household science as it should be conducted. Some assistance is also given in sanitation. During 1919, 15 short courses in household science were given at the request of boards of trustees. A certain amount of equipment is purchased by the board and the instructor carries on the work for three weeks in each centre. Sewing is taught in all grades, and in the junior grades to boys as well as girls. The various stitch forms are taken with application to simple garments. Patching and darning are also taught. The cookery consists of the study of food values and practice in the preparation of everyday dishes, food for invalids, food for children, table setting and serving.

In the province of Saskatchewan, 58 per cent. of the 150,000 schoolchildren live a distance from the school. The greater number of this 58 per cent. bring lunches with them. It is a well-known fact that a dry lunch is not conducive to physical wellbeing. Malnutrition does not mean lack of food, but instead, lack of the proper food. The school lunch and the teaching in connection are designed for the teaching of the proper balance of food to take care of the growing child. An endeavor is made to give one hot dish each noon. It may be soup, or chocolate, or a canned dish of some kind. The department has issued a booklet entitled, *The Hot Noon Lunch*, which deals thoroughly with this subject. This gives details of organization of the noon lunch, also some recipes that are proper for the lunch, and a list of the equipment is also given. This booklet may be had from the department free of charge.

Health Inspection

In April, 1917, the minister of education appointed a director of school hygiene for the purpose of organizing a school hygiene branch of the department of education. The first work undertaken was the sending out of a questionnaire to all village and rural schools in order to get an inventory as it were of the hygienic conditions of the schools. A bulletin based on the replies received was prepared and published. This survey showed that there was almost unlimited room for improvement. During the first year, owing to pressure of routine business, very little inspection work was done. In July, 1918, two assistants were appointed more or less in the nature of an experiment, but so successful was the experiment that the minister has from

time to time made increases to the staff and signified his intention of continuing to do so as circumstances permit, until every child in the province is included in the inspectorate. At present there are nine nurses on the staff, and an appropriation has been made for an additional five nurses. The unit of activities for the nurse is, generally speaking, the inspectorate. The nurse goes about with the school inspector in his car in fine weather and conducts her inspection at the same time as he does his. In winter time the nurse inspects towns and villages along the lines of railway. At present the work is financed by the government, but the department is rather of the opinion that it should ultimately be financed locally. A number of municipal councils have asked for the services of one of the nurses to inspect the schools in the municipality. These requests are being met in every case, on the condition that the nurses' transportation be arranged and financed by the municipal council. It is thought that the essential factor in all health education is the fixing of right health habits in children while they are at the impressionable age and when habit formation is comparatively easy. To accomplish this aim the greatest activity must be directed towards the training of teachers. "The old tradition that a child can be divided into three departments, distinctively labelled 'physical, mental, spiritual,' is being discarded, and the teaching profession is coming to regard education as the development of the whole child," and with this conclusion of Miss Brown's most of us are agreed.

As was said at the beginning, the education of 150,000 children is not a simple matter, and their proper education is not the matter of a day, but a process of evolution. The children of any decade should be educated according to the best lights of the teachers, inspectors, departments of education, and all others interested in their education at that time, but the children of subsequent decades should have advantages above those of former periods, education that is not so is dead. That of Saskatchewan is very much alive, and we have reason to expect to see that province advance along educational lines at no mean rate.

The Good Old Days

(H.A.G. in the London Times)
Shall we have back the good old days,
Our grandsires and their nobler ways?
The pressgang's soft inducement, and
The highwayman who bade us stand;
The boy-sweep who in joyous pride
Thrust up his brush and gamely died;
The woman, leather-breeched, who drew
The loaded coal truck, children, too;
Three-bottle men, their heads afire;

Jus primae noctis

for the squire;
Death for a horse;
the village stocks;

The bribe in place
of ballot-box;

The soldier doomed, if poor,
to find

The rich in front,
himself behind;

Dissenters forced
to pay church dues,

But not allowed
the church to use;

Papist and Jew in
this allied—

To both their civic
right denied;

The tortured bear,
the baited bull;

Cockfighting—hor-
rors to the full;

The gallows in the
public eye,

With gaping
crowds to see
men die;

Shall we have
back the good
old days

Our grandsires and
their nobler
ways?



Addressing New Canadians
Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, speaking at a meeting of nearly 2,000 New Canadians.

Religion and Life

A Call to Service—By Rev. H. D. Rans

Text : Exodus iii., iv.

FORTY years before the time of which our text treats, Moses had made a most important decision and thrown in his lot with the people of Israel as against the Egyptians. One day he saw an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew, and in that moment had to face the question of where he stood as between the two peoples. He makes his choice, a noble choice, which puts him in disfavor with Pharaoh, and means exile and poverty in place of a court and comfort. Henceforward he was ranged with his fellow countrymen, choosing rather to be evil entreated with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.

It is a natural thing for a man to fancy that when he has made a great choice, and particularly one with the dramatic element so marked, as was the case in this choice of Moses, that some task worthy of his powers will be immediately forthcoming. Yet that is often not the case. The apostle Paul had to have his Arabia before he was ready for his life work. The Arabia of Moses was a much more prolonged and trying period than that of Paul. For the space of 40 years Moses finds no higher task than that of minding the sheep of his father-in-law, Jethro. Here was a task with time for thought, for contemplation of the work of God, for communion with him, for preparation for the mighty destiny before him. His shepherd soul walks before God and waits.

At last the time of his call comes. God has heard the cry of the misery of Israel. We are told that it "came up unto God," and He heard it. The Lord tells Moses, "I have seen the afflictions of My people... I know their sorrows." God has known all about them all the time, but His scheme for their deliverance had not reached its proper time. The leader was not ready. Not for nothing had Israel suffered. Not for nothing does any man or woman or nation suffer. The God who does not suffer a sparrow to fall to the ground without His sanction will not permit our lives to go unnoticed and unhelped. So often we think He does. We have our periods of depression, our times of doubt, when the very heavens seem brass and nothing answers to our cry, and we say, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" And all the time He has not. The eye of faith is dim. That is the trouble. We lack patience to discern His processes. Doubtless the people of Israel felt like that and Moses—why he must have wondered often what was the use of doing so self-denying a thing as to forsake Egypt when God had nothing better for him to do than tend sheep!

One day, when Moses was watching the flock as usual, near Mount Horeb, the angel of the Lord appeared in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush, which burned but was not consumed. A sight so strange drew Moses aside to see what it all meant. Some men would never have turned aside. They would have been too busy with the flock. So many men and women see nothing in life except their living. Wheat or goods or land—that is all they know or care about. They are never surprised. They have no time. There is no place for wonder in their lives. If you took them to Niagara they would see nothing in the mighty waters. It is said that one tourist looked at Niagara for a moment and then exclaimed, "It must be nearly dinner time. Let's go." That man is not alone.

Life is nothing if it have not place for wonder. We must admire something. If we admire nothing our souls will become dull and phlegmatic and negative. "We live by admiration, hope and love." Work and the common task have rightful place, but it is a moot question whether in our western country men and women are not too busy for their own good. In many cases life has become loaded with a weight of responsibility in the haste to get rich quick and no leisure is left to cultivate the soul. On our prairies are many prosperous farmers with starved souls. They never turned aside to see God's wonders on the earth. They have believed in

the gospel of work too thoroughly and it has hardened their souls and lulled their conscience. That is a pity—for them, for their families and for the country.

Moses had the faculty of wonder, and when he exercised it, God called him to leadership. God cannot call any man who has no thought for anything outside himself. He would not hear God if He did call. When Moses heard God call Jehovah told him to take off his shoes, for he was standing on holy ground. Moses readily did so. He was not lacking in humility and reverence. In the sight of God, these are two fine qualities. There cannot be a true leader without such a quality, for the man without reverence lacks one touch of greatness. Reverence is too little our portion in modern life. We are industrious, earnest in our way, possess initiative and the power to do things, think ourselves very fine fellows—but we lack reverence greatly. Ralph Connor once remarked, after a visit to European countries, that he thought "every Canadian held himself to be as good as the other fellow—if not a little better!" This might be all right if it simply meant an assertion of our individual integrity, but too often it goes farther and means a lack of reverence for God and the things of God. There is no burning bush in our lives and we never take off our shoes—except when we go to bed. We need to remember,

"Earth's crammed with heaven
And every common bush afire with
God,
But only he who sees takes off his
shoes."

If there was more of this quality of reverence in our Canadian life, there would be less corruption in polities. The man who reverences his country and its people could not rob his country nor could he allow it to be robbed by others without his protest being heard. The man who reverences God and the common people will never be guilty of corruption. Mr. Murdock, of the Board of Commerce fame, deserves the thanks of the common people because he could not be a party to the hoodwinking of the people. He would sooner sacrifice \$8,000 a year. We need more of that spirit among our leaders and public servants.

The call of Moses was one of the most critical events in Hebrew life. Even God could not work without a man, and Moses was the man. Moses was trained for the work. He was learned in the learning of the Egyptians, knew their ways, and was the man for the task of delivering the Israelites. And yet Moses is very reluctant to embark upon his mission. "Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh?" he asks, and one imagines his humility was the genuine article. He was not like some people today, who strive every way, above board and under it, to secure a big job and then protest themselves unworthy, hypocritically. Moses shrank from his task and his reluctance was natural, when you recall the circumstances. And yet if he had finally refused he would have missed a glorious opportunity for leadership and the splendor of a high service. He would have tended sheep all his life. The humdrum would have been his portion to the end.

You may be saying, "What has this to do with me? Moses is dead." So he may be, but he being dead yet speaks. The call to service comes to us as surely as it came to Moses. The task He may place upon us may be humbler, but God needs you and me today as much as He needed Moses in his time. In these days men and women live in bondage and there are oppressive powers from which we need to be delivered. God's call comes to us to work in His service and the service of man. Every man and woman on these prairies can find some self-denying service in work for the community and for the country in days when democracy is threatened with powerful foes.

"Go work!" says God, and He adds, "Certainly I will be with you." God and you can do wonders.



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Your Piano Today**



Our \$445 Special

This special offer is necessarily limited to the pianos still left in our warehouses and shipped us prior to the announcement of the luxury tax on May 19th. Piano prices have not, up to the present, increased so much as other lines, therefore you can make a double saving by buying now at the old prices and free of tax.

Not only that, but we are prepared to accept your wheat certificates in payment at their full redeemable value.

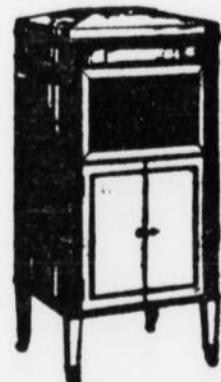
You may also secure the same easy terms if you desire—\$50 down and three years to pay the balance in fall payments.

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Doherty, 12 stops	120
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Dominion, 11 stops	95

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The Countrywoman

Farm Home Surveys

MISS Florence E. Ward, who is in charge of the extension work with women for the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., has recently completed a most illuminating survey of farm-home conditions in 33 northern and western states. The United States Departments of Agriculture, various agricultural colleges and thousands of farm bureaus assisted in making the survey, which covered more than 10,000 homes.

The survey revealed the fact that in summer women worked 13.1 hours per day, and in the winter time, 10.5 hours, while only 15 per cent. of the women had any kind of vacations. Homes seemed curiously ill-equipped, 79 per cent. of them still using kerosene lamps, 61 per cent. having water to carry, while 96 per cent. did their own washing, and 92 per cent. did their own sewing. Only 22 per cent. of the homes had any kind of power machines, only 57 per cent. had any kind of washing machines, while 90 per cent. still used the out-door toilet.

A comparison was made in the survey of the equipment for the farm work done by the men of the farm, and shows that there is more equipment for that purpose than for household tasks. Equipment for the homes is not an expensive proposition, and yet the figures quoted above reveal how little necessary that equipment appears to be to farm people.

Twenty-five per cent. of the women helped in some way in taking care of livestock on the farm, while 24 per cent. helped in the fields, and 56 per cent. cared for the gardens. No account is given in that table of remuneration. In the tables having to do with dairy and poultry work there is an illuminating revelation as to the number of women who are permitted to use the money they make in these two departments of farm work. The number of cows per farm was given as 6.8. Thirty-six per cent. of the women surveyed helped with the milking, while 88 per cent. washed milk pails, and 65 per cent. washed the separator, 60 per cent. of them made butter, while 33 per cent. of that number made butter for sale, and only 11 per cent. of them had their butter money for their own use. In poultry work a similar condition prevailed: 81 per cent. of the women cared for poultry, and the average size of the flock was 90, and yet only 22 per cent. of the number caring for poultry had the money so made for their own use.

The summary after following in detail the number of children on the farm homes with their distance from school, church and market, and family conveyances, as well as health facilities, summarizes the outstanding problems which the survey reveals. There are five outstanding problems which clearly are in need of special attention:

1. To shorten the working day of the average farm woman.
2. To lessen most of the manual labor she now performs.
3. To bring about a higher standard of comfort and beauty for farm homes.
4. To safeguard the health of the farm family, and specially the health of the mother and growing children.
5. To develop and introduce money-yielding home industries where necessary in order to make the needed home improvements.

Miss Ward believes that these things may most speedily be brought about by:

1. Introducing improved home equipment and more efficient methods of household management, including the rearrangement of the inconvenient kitchen, and instalment of a modern heating system for the house.
2. By helping farm people to understand and apply the laws of nutrition and hygiene through home demonstra-

tion, in (a) child care and feeding; (b) food selection for the family; (c) training in essentials of home nursing; (d) installation of sanitary improvements.

3. By cultivating the idea that investment in the comfort, beauty, health and efficiency of the farm homes and community is a wise and legitimate expenditure, and, perhaps the only means of stopping the drift of young people to the city.

The United States is developing a very efficient system of extension work through the farm bureau. While a survey of Canadian farm homes

security, and in this work he will have the hearty co-operation of Britshers wherever they live.

Fraternal Delegate's Report

Mrs. S. S. Gee, of Virden, was fraternal delegate from the United Farm Women of Manitoba to the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention held in Brandon recently. Mrs. Gee has sent in a very interesting report of that convention, only part of which space will permit us to print.

Of the W.C.T.U. in general, Mrs. Gee says:

"The motto of the union is, 'For God and Home and Every Land.' Their badge is a knot of white ribbon, which signifies purity. Their watchwords, agitate, educate and organize; their methods are prevention, evangelism, social and legal. They have very fine principles and creeds, but these are too ample for reproduction. One of their chief aims, of course, is to agitate for prohibition of the liquor traffic, opium and tobacco traffic. Out of 28 unions, 26 had delegates at the convention. The reports of the conveners of the various committees were very fine and showed much work done and a great deal of money raised."

Mrs. Gee, in the course of the convention conveyed greetings from her organization to the W.C.T.U. She believes that the U.F.W.M. was not far behind the W.C.T.U. in working for prohibition, and read a resolution passed by a standing vote at the Brandon convention. Mrs. Gee gave particular commendation to the young man who worked so hard on that resolution.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Gee's address the convention passed a resolution agreeing to co-operate with the U.F.W.M. in every way possible. Mrs. Gee expressed herself as believing that fraternizing of the U.F.W.M. with the various other provincial organizations was one of the things most conducive to co-operation.

University Extension

The Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, of which Miss Abbie DeLury is head, has now seven assistants. Most of them are at present helping with the summer fairs. They are Miss Gertrude Bruee, of Lashburn, Sask., a graduate of the University of Manitoba; Miss Esther Thompson; Miss Myrtle May and Miss Tew, of Winnipeg, both former teachers in the technical schools of that city; Miss Jessie McQueen, of Fleming, Sask., also a graduate of Manitoba University; Miss Enid Gibbard, of Moose Jaw; Mrs. G. T. Marshall, Saskatoon.

Children's Education

The organization meeting of the commission appointed to administer the new act providing for the education of soldiers' dependent children in Saskatchewan, was held recently in Regina and a good deal of preliminary work was conducted. The commission expects to be able to place some children in educational institutions following the close of the summer vacation.

The commission surveyed their powers and the scope of their work, and made arrangements for the drafting of forms of application and other forms which will be required for their work.

Two or three applications for assistance under the provisions of the act have already been received by the commission, and will be dealt with in the immediate future.

Help for Farm Homes

The first party of selected Old Country domestics to be brought into Saskatchewan, by the provincial bureau of labor and industries, is due to sail from England on the 23rd of this month, and should reach here about August 3, ac-

cording to a newspaper report. Already over 40 applications for such help have been received by the bureau in Regina, accompanied by the required checks covering the amount of the fare out advanced by the government, so that the members of the party can be placed as soon as they reach this city.

These girls have been carefully chosen for their suitability to farm life in this country by Miss Frances Biden, who is acting overseas for the Bureau of Labor and Industries in its effort to secure for Saskatchewan farms an adequate supply of domestic help.

Homemakers' Scholarship

Mrs. George Murray, of Evesham, formerly Miss Ethel A. Giffard, who was graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1914, has been awarded the scholarship established by the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs at their convention held in Saskatoon last month. The scholarship consists of \$350 a year, supposed to cover living expenses, fees and books for the seven months' term at the university, and is awarded to a teacher for the purpose of enabling her to take the one-year teachers' course in household science at the university. It is given on the understanding that the teacher will be willing to teach in a non-English district for a term of not less than three years and use her knowledge of household science to assist in the Canadianization of the homes in her district. Mrs. Murray is now teaching at Evesham.

In establishing the scholarship the Homemakers expressed themselves in a resolution as believing that the only true Canadianization of the non-English elements in Canada must begin with the home life. They particularly wish the non-English speaking to become familiar with the habits of living in Canadian homes.

Personal Naturalization

The Americanization Study, carried on during the past two years under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, addressed a questionnaire to the approximately 1,400 judges exercising jurisdiction over naturalization throughout the United States. This questionnaire asked among other things, for opinions: (1) as to the naturalization of foreign-born married women as individuals, regardless of the alienage of their husbands or their failure to obtain or refusal to seek citizenship. The opinion of the judges who replied (nearly 350 in number) is about two to one in favor of naturalization of women as individuals regardless of the citizenship of their husbands; (2) As to the retention of American citizenship despite marriage to aliens, of more than 360 who answered this question, the majority in the affirmative is not quite so large, but practically again two to one.—John P. Gavitt, in *The Woman Citizen*.

Constituency Institute Meetings

There will be some 40 constituency conferences of the Alberta Women's Institutes during the months of August and September. The real purpose of these constituency conventions is that the women may take up institute work in detail with a special aim to suit it to each community. The program is planned by the constituency convener and the conference is held at a central point within the constituency. Some of the special speakers will include the provincial president, Miss Isabel Noble; the vice-president Mrs. W. H. Fleming; the secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers; Mrs. C. A. Gates, Mrs. Jas. Boyd, Mrs. A. A. Towns and Mrs. F. Hughes Cavendish, the directors and Mrs. Harold Bayly, a British journalist and a trade analyst, who is in Canada studying industrial conditions especially in relation to women.

First Daily Newspaper

The first daily newspaper in the world is said to have been established by a woman, Miss Elizabeth Mallette, in London, March, 1702. She published and edited the *Daily Courant*, which she founded for the purpose of doing greater justice for women.—Exchange.



"Family Cares Are So Absorbing"

Cleaning Silver and Utensils

Simple Home-made Stain Removers are Quite Effective—By

Laura Chisholm

MOST of us have a certain amount of pride in keeping our table silver free from stains and brightly shining, but often we are not very careful about the nickel on the stove, or the taps, or the sheet-zinc under the stove, or our aluminum utensils, or the pieces of brass throughout the house. Perhaps some of us do not know what materials to use in polishing these metals and so we just wash them clean and let it go at that.

To clean brass and copper, first wash well with lots of soapy water and a little washing soda. If the metal is stained very badly rub with vinegar and salt, with a flannel cloth. Polish with a paste made of rotten stone and sweet oil; the rotten stone may be purchased for a few cents at a drug or hardware store. Wash well with warm soap suds. Brass that has a lacquered finish should be cleaned with milder materials or the finish will be spoiled. Clean it with sour milk or equal parts of lemon juice and water, or equal parts of vinegar and water. To keep brightly-finished tin shining wash in washing-soda water and remove stains by scouring with whiting, fine bath-brick dust or Sapolio or Bon Ami.

To Clean Nickel

For nickel trimming on stoves or any other household nickel such as taps, or a nickel-plated tea-kettle, clean with a mixture of whiting and ammonia, mixed to a thin paste; let the paste dry on the metal and rub off with a soft cloth. Keep a soft brush for applying the mixture if there are grooves in the surface of the metal. Steel is best cleaned with fine bath-brick dust. A cork or a cut potato is very useful to dip in the powdered bath-brick, and rub steel knife blades instead of using a cloth.

Aluminum utensils are darkened inside by boiling water in them which contains iron or alkali; therefore, never use ammonia or washing soda to clean aluminum. A mild acid will brighten it up, but if the inside gets very badly darkened it is necessary to use steel wool, which can be purchased almost anywhere that aluminum is sold. The outsides of the utensils can be kept bright by scouring with any fine scouring material which does not scratch, such as Bon Ami, Sapolio or whiting.

Zinc Needs Kerosene

Zinc may be kept clean by occasional rubbings with kerosene, just rubbing the kerosene lightly over the entire surface and then rubbing hard a small section at a time. If the zinc has been neglected and has become very much darkened, it will need an application of hot vinegar and alum, mixture made in the proportion of two ounces of powdered alum to one quart of strong vinegar. This can be made up in this quantity and kept tightly corked on the shelf with other cleaning materials and heated in an old utensil when required. It should be applied hot and rubbed off immediately, follow this by a kerosene rubbing.

Acids should not be used on galvanized iron as any which will remove stains will also destroy the metal. A good method is to dip a cloth in kerosene and then in fine bath-brick and scour.

New iron should always be well cleaned before using. Rub the surface with grease, allow to stand for some time, then heat the utensil and wash with hot soapy water. All iron utensils should be kept in a dry place. If put away for any length of time, rub well with grease or hot paraffin. Rusty sad irons may be cleaned by heating and rubbing with grease then scouring with common salt.

Enamel the Stove

A great deal of labor may be saved by applying stove enamel to all parts of the kitchen range, except the top heating surface. This will only require to be done about once in two years and all the cleaning it will need will be dusting or occasionally wiping with a damp cloth. The stove pipes should be enamelled also. This leaves only the top of the stove to blacken and keep

in condition. A good blacking for the top of the stove can be made at home by mixing blacklead with warm water to make a paste the consistency of cream and then add a few drops of turpentine. This needs to be polished before it has dried on the stove.

A very good finish for the top of the stove may be obtained by the use of separator oil instead of using any blacking. Rub a little of the oil well into the iron with an old cloth, then rub off with a fresh cloth and polish with large woolen cloth until all oiliness is gone. If this is not thoroughly done, the stove will smoke unpleasantly when heated.

For cleaning stained granite ware, or a porcelain sink, there is nothing so good as a solution made of one-half pound of chloride of lime, two pounds of washing soda and two quarts of water. Boil the water and soda together, add chloride of lime gradually, stirring constantly. Allow to stand, and when lime is deposited drain off clear liquid for use. This may be kept in jars to use as needed. To clean stained granite utensils warm some of the liquid in a larger vessel (never in tin or aluminum) and place utensil in the warm liquid for an hour or more when the stains will have entirely disappeared on both outside and inside.

Easy Silver Cleaner

If one has a great deal of table silver to clean, a Ramsay-Vancee silver cleaning pan, or one of similar construction will prove an inestimable boon, as with a device of this kind no rubbing is required. The Ramsay-Vancee pan consists of two zinc pans, one perforated and containing a wire rack. The perforated pan fits into a plain pan, both must be of zinc. The silver is placed on the rack in the perforated pan and this is lowered into the second pan in which has been put one tablespoon of baking soda and one tablespoon of salt to one quart of water. The action is an electro-chemical one between the silver and the zinc. It is entirely harmless, in fact is less injurious to the silver than any polishing cream. When the silver has stood in the pan for an hour or more, it simply requires wiping with a soft cloth and will be a beautifully bright. A similar device could be made very easily at home at very small cost. Granite pans could be used with scraps of sheet zinc put in the lower pan with the soda and salt mixture.

Recipes for Silver Polishes

A good, home-made silver polish for polishing larger silver pieces that will not go in the pan just described, or to use on the flatware also if one has no such device, is made by mixing one-half cup of precipitate of whiting, one-half cup of methylated spirits and two tablespoons of borax. This can be kept for use as required in a tightly-corked bottle. To get the precipitate of whiting put common whiting in a muslin bag in a pitcher of water over-night. Drain off the water and dry the powder that remains in the bottom of the pitcher, this is the precipitate of whiting. The methylated spirits can be purchased at any drug store. Use a soft brush to apply where there are very deep grooves on the silver, a soft cloth is best for the plain parts. When the polish is dry on the silver, rub off with a clean, soft cloth and polish with chamois. A clean, soft brush should be used to get the polish out of the grooves.

An equally efficient and somewhat cheaper preparation may be prepared from the following recipe: Five ounces good brown or white soap, three cups water, one-half ounce tripoli, one-quarter ounce ammonia, one-quarter ounce tartaric acid, one-quarter ounce lead carbonate. Dissolve the soap with the water over gentle heat, pulverize and sift together the other ingredients, mix with the hot soap. Keep tightly bottled. To use this silver-soap apply with a piece of flannel, drop each piece into hot soapy water as it is cleaned and rinse in clear, hot water, drying at once on a soft towel. Polish with a piece of chamois if necessary.



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The whole outfit for \$2,500. \$2,000 cash. Outfit guaranteed.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Rieton Report

THE Rieton Grain Growers held a special meeting April 2, 1919, for the purpose of making plans for the organization of a Women's Section. Mrs. Ida McNeal, organizer for District No. 4, was secured as speaker. She carefully outlined the purposes and aims of the Women's Sections throughout the province. Her interesting talk inspired us all with a desire to be a part in the big work being done by the women.

Accordingly a vote was taken, and it was carried, to include the farm women in the Rieton local, with equal rights and full power to vote on all questions coming up. For the purpose of carrying on work especially interesting to them a Women's Section was organized and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. E. B. Moats; vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Rice; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. N. Swanson, board of directors: Mrs. John Mohr, Mrs. A. Hendrickson, Mrs. W. A. Purvis. It was decided by vote to include village women as social members in the organization.

At a later meeting of the local it was decided that the membership fee should be \$5.00 (same as men) and that the women should keep up their own funds, with the exception of the Central membership fees. During the year 19 members were taken in, although only five regular meetings were held, a few women attended most of the meetings of the main organization. It was hoped that enough women would be present at local meetings each time to permit us to hold a separate section meeting on the same days. This proved impossible owing to sickness in many homes, and to the fact that many others were away on visits for the winter.

The Grain Growers' picnic, June 26, our first and only attempt at anything social, was a great success. The women, as well as the men, worked hard to make it a day of pleasure for all. Besides the good time had at the various sports and ball games, the splendid supper prepared and served by the women, and the program in the evening, we attempted on a small scale the examination and grading of babies according to development and general health. We hope to do more along this line this year to arouse a greater interest in "Better Babies." The Women's Section realized \$179.30, the local voting the proceeds on the picnic to be turned over to our treasury.

Our next two meetings were devoted almost entirely to discussion on the topic: Better Schools. Responses to the roll call, with some interesting facts about the schools, proved very instructive, and brought up some lively discussions. Reports were given on The Good Points and Needs of the four schools included in our section. Determined to accomplish something definite toward "Better Schools," and wishing not to undertake too much at the start, we decided to do what we could for the Rieton school first, Rieton being our meeting place as Grain Growers.

A school committee was appointed to put the needs of this school before the people, that it might be equipped as the model school of this district. I understand that this committee accomplished much in that the needs of the school were placed before the Department of Education, and that suggestions were given and methods outlined by which the needed changes can and should be brought about. One important improvement has been started, and it remains for the school committee, backed by all our members, to get the co-operation of the directors in bringing about the necessary improvements.

January 12, 1920, we held our last meeting, a business meeting for the purpose of making a cash donation to the needy ones in the dried-out districts.

This being the day set for the annual election of officers in the main organization we found it necessary to leave our election for another meeting when we hope for a bigger attendance, as many are still sick or away from home.

Though we have had no regular meet-

ings during the winter we have not failed to do what we could to help those in need. When the government sent out for help for those in dried-out districts, there were most generous responses from members and many others in this district. A few, who could, got together and sorted, packed and shipped at different times, I believe four barrels, two or three big bags and a good box of warm clothing, bedding, etc., to the Department of Labor, to be distributed by them among the unfortunate. We also sent a cash donation of \$100 and two lovely quilts bought off the Ladies' Aid.

So, although the Rieton W.G.A. has not done all it would like to have done, we feel that we have not been "asleep," and are very grateful to all who helped in the relief work. We are looking forward to having every farm woman a member, that we may be better able to carry out the work before us in 1920.

January 28, was "Consolidated School Day." The public was invited to listen to a speaker from the Department of Education, A. S. Coeks, who told of the plan and management of consolidated schools, and pointed out the advantages and possible disadvantages of having one in this community. We understand that our chance for getting a consolidated school is good. On this day the W.G.G.A. served an oyster lunch, on which a small profit was realized.—Mrs. E. N. Swanson, sec.treas., Rieton W.G.G.A., Sask.

Red Cross Relief Work

Continuing the work of relief for drought sufferers, the Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society acknowledges receipt of contributions from Red Cross branches and individuals, \$92.75; and from the Herald Drought Relief Fund, \$333.33; making a total of \$426.08. Second-hand clothing has been contributed through U.F.W.A. locals, Red Cross branches and other societies in the following districts: Clive, Cayley, Alsask, Bashaw U.F.W.A., Penhold, Sharow U.F.W.A., Gough Lake U.F.W.A.

The number of new articles distributed was 2,648, valued at \$2,363.38, at cost price. Three hundred and fifty-one second-hand articles were also distributed. This relief was distributed to 110 families in the following districts: Aeme, Aden, Atlee, Cereal, Clarinda, Cochrane, Cremona, Cluny, Coutts, Duverney, Didsbury, Del Bonita, Eyremore, Etzikom, Fishburn, Gilbert, Grassy Lake, Granlea, Gleichen, Hilda, Howie, Hanna, Irvine, Jenner, Knappen, Kippenville, Lougheed, Lundbreck, Lucky Strike, Lethbridge, Milk River, New Drayton, Orton, Orion, Pineher Creek, Pakowki, Peerless, Pollockville, Parkland, Retlaw, Rieky Mountain House, Rearville, Redcliffe, Red Deer, Solsberg, Seven Persons, Travers, Winnifred, Walsh, Windy Ridge, Winnington, Whita, Youngstown.—U.F.A. Office.

Tennis at Swan River

Our local is progressing fairly well. We are at present interested in getting a Tennis Club formed for the young people, and are having a U.F.A. lot beside our hall, made into a court, for which we are helping to procure the nets and equipment. We had a very successful bazaar on Victoria Day, from which we realized \$170; also we are planning a concert for June.—Mrs. Jean Field, secretary.

Invites Neighboring Locals

Visiting committees have been formed to visit the schools and co-operate with the teachers in every way possible. We have also invited two neighboring locals to visit us at our next meeting. Gardening was the subject under discussion in May. As one of our teachers was undergoing an operation in the hospital in Edmonton, our local sent her a plant with expressions of our sympathy and regard.—Mrs. W. F. Redmond, secretary, Sunnyvale, U.F.W.A.

Exciting Time at Berrywater

Our membership drive is over and

now we must confess it has been a rather anxious time! Both sides worked faithfully indeed, but it was inevitable that one should lose, and, in consequence, provide the supper which crowns our efforts. The drive was keenly contested, the number of new members obtained by each being 15 and 22 respectively. This credits us with a paid-up membership of 56 for 1920.—Mrs. J. K. McLean, secretary.

Club Briefs

Mrs. E. C. Hallman, of Acadia Valley, reports the organization of the Benton Valley U.F.W.A. Mrs. J. E. Murphy was elected president, and Mrs. D. P. Chalmers, Benton, is secretary, the local beginning with a paid-up membership of 14. Mrs. Hallman predicts for this new local a very bright future.

Rolling Green U.F.W.A. is "carrying on" even under the pressure of spring field work in which many of their members are participating, so anxious are they that the good crop prospects shall be realized. They also appreciate the necessity of social intercourse and are planning a concert and dance to be held in June.—Mrs. A. D. Andrews, secretary.

The following are further contributions to the Drought Relief Fund through the U.F.A.: Trochu U.F.A., \$2.00; Stettler U.F.W.A., \$20.20; Forest Hill U.F.A., \$5.00

The members of Leopoldville U.F.W.A. are bending their efforts toward inaugurating a Sunday school in the district. At this meeting they also discussed a timely topic namely: Gardening and Canning of Meats.—Mrs. Chas. Rieman, secretary.

The ladies are very much interested in their U.F.W.A. local. The meetings are very helpful and instructive and new members are constantly joining. Each member sends her heartiest thanks to their organizers, provincial U.F.A. secretary, Mr. Higginbotham, and Miss Kidd, Junior branch, secretary.—Miss Ethel Munro, secretary, Springbank, U.F.W.A.

A children's concert was held under the auspices of the U.F.W.A. on Friday February 27, at Pinyon's Hall, Millet. The pupils of the Wanch, Hillside, and Millet schools gave a most entertaining program. Baskets were sold after the program. Net proceeds for the evening amounted to \$55. Our hearty thanks are extended to the pupils who helped to make the evening a success.

The annual box social and dance, given by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. at the end of March, was a decided success. Rev. J. A. Bowen, pastor of the Methodist church occupied the chair and his sympathetic remarks were warmly received by all present. Special mention should be made of the Westlock brass band. There were 50 baskets in all, and the display of art in their make-up was nothing short of genius. A dance concluded a very enjoyable evening. The committee were greatly surprised when the proceeds were found to be \$200.—P. S. Beatt, Westlock.

Five new locals have recently joined the ranks of the United Farm Women, and to them we extend a very hearty welcome, and wish them a year replete with enjoyment and useful service. They are: Arnold, whose president is Mrs. Jeanette Kelsey, and secretary, Mrs. Amanda L. Van Horn, Hardisty; Bloomington Heights, president, Mrs. T. Majoe; secretary, Mrs. Emily Thompson, Mannville; Hastings Coulee, Mrs. L. N. Bull, president; Mrs. Jas. M. Henderson, Forestburg, secretary; Beaver, president, Mrs. J. E. Welzler; secretary, Mrs. H. Eddy, Iola.

Mrs. J. B. Dane, of Bentley U.F.W.A., is actively interested in the organization of locals in neighboring districts, and is doing some splendid work in this connection. She has offered to read her report of the U.F.W.A. convention, thinking that at least they would hear what the women are trying to do.

Canning Vegetables

READERS who have been following the articles recently published on the canning of berries and stone fruits will be familiar with all the steps in the cold-pack method. However, in order to remove all doubt the important points are repeated below:

1—Wash and test sealers.

2—Select product.

3—Clean, hull, shell or otherwise prepare product.

4—Grade or sort for age, size and ripeness.

5—Blanch or hot-dip.

6—Cold dip.

7—Scrape, peel, divide or otherwise prepare product for packing.

8—Pack closely but not tightly.

9—Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart jar.

10—Pour on boiling water to cover.

11—Process the required length of time.

12—Remove from boiler, seal tightly and invert to test again for leaks.

13—Label when cold.

14—Store jars in a dark, cool cupboard. (If store-room is light the sealers should be wrapped to prevent bleaching.)

Time Table for Canning Vegetables

Vegetable	Blanch or Hot Dip	Process in Wash Boiler
Tomatoes	1½ min.	22 min.
Pumpkin and squash	3 " 120 "	" "
Corn	5-10 "	180 "
Mushrooms	5 "	90 "
Beans	5-10 "	180 "
Cabbage	5-10 "	120 "
Brussels Sprouts	5-10 "	120 "
Cauliflower	3 "	60 "
Carrots	5 "	90 "
Parsnips	5 "	90 "
Beets	5 "	90 "
Turnips	5 "	90 "
Peas	5-10 "	180 "
Greens	15 "	120 "
(in steam)		

It is a good plan to paste the above list of steps and the timetable on a piece of cardboard which should be cut one inch longer than the paper. A hole can be made in the centre of the cardboard at the top so that it could be hung from a nail on the kitchen wall. It will then be a handy reference for the canning season.

Accuracy

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon following the method in every detail. The time for hot dipping or blanching must be carefully estimated if the best results are to be obtained. Similarly the sealers should not be left in

the boiler over-time or for a shorter period than is necessary. Care should be taken to count the time when the water boils hard. In cold-dipping the aim is to cool the product as rapidly as possible; therefore, the water must be very cold, and should be renewed often. Quick handling is necessary at each stage if success is desired.

"Flat Sour"

"What is 'flat sour'?" is a question that is very often asked. A jar of vegetables may look perfectly good from the outside and yet on opening the contents will have a sour taste and a disagreeable odor. This condition is brought about by tiny organisms called "flat sour" bacteria which are harder to kill than any other kind destroyed by the canning process. "Flat sour" is due to lack of speed in handling in either one, or both, of two stages in canning.

In the first place, unless the product is used almost immediately after gathering the flat sour bacteria begin to grow. This

is especially necessary in the case of peas, beans, corn and asparagus which are more susceptible than any of the other vegetables.

The second point at which the home canner must take particular precautions against the development of "flat sour" is when the blanching is being done. If a large amount of the product is hot-dipped at a time it means that the vegetable will be standing for a few minutes after cold-dipping, while the jars are being packed. It is just there that "flat sour" bacteria find an opportunity to grow. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid blanching more than will fill a quart sealer at any one time. Each jar should be placed in the boiler as it is packed. If home-makers will take necessary precautions there will be no danger of their losing valuable food material.

"Cloudy Peas"

Many people have been alarmed to find that some of their jars of peas have a cloudy or hazy appearance. There is no need for fear in this case, as the product is quite fit for human consumption. It may indicate careless handling or that split or broken peas were not removed before packing. When the vegetable is old and blanching is not carefully done, the skins often become cracked which allows the softer part to make the liquid cloudy. Hard water containing certain minerals will give a hazy appearance to canned peas, but does not make them at all unfit for use.

Water and Salt

Boiling water is used to fill up each jar of canned vegetables. If the jars are kept



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Four Steps in the Canning Process

1. The jar ready to fill. 2. The jar packed with cauliflower and filled with water and salt. 3. A jar with the cover on and clamp left loose. Ready for boiling. 4. Jar inverted after boiling to test for leaks.

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hot and if the packing is done quickly there will be no danger of cracking the glass when pouring on the boiling liquid. Vinegar, which is used in pickling, is not necessary in canning. Therefore pickled beets (or any other similar article of diet) should not be exhibited at a fair as canned goods.

One level teaspoon salt is added to each quart jar of vegetables for the purpose of seasoning the contents. Salt in such a small amount is not used as a preservative and may be entirely dispensed with if desired. It is generally conceded, however, that the food is more palatable if salt is added before processing.

Beets

Small beets which run about 40 to the quart are the best to use for canning. They are easy to pack and are fine in texture, while the older ones are larger and coarser in texture.

When preparing beets for canning all the roots should be left on, as well as about two inches of the tops, in order to prevent bleeding. After removing all soil with a vegetable brush they should be blanched, taking care not to leave them in the boiling water longer than five minutes. After cold-dipping the beets they are scraped to remove the skins and the tops and roots are removed. They are then packed closely into hot jars, the hot water and salt are added and the jar is partially sealed. The sealers are left in the boiling water for 90 minutes (one and a half hours). Beets may lose a little color in processing, but they will take it up again in a few days. If the store-room is light the jars must be wrapped to prevent bleaching. After processing the jars are sealed and tested again by inverting. When cold they should be labelled.

Greens

Spinach, dandelion leaves, young beet tops, chard, lambs' quarters, etc., are invaluable in the diet owing to the iron they contain. When gathering greens it is well to pick a large amount as they shrink to at least one-third or one-quarter their former size when blanched. To clean greens they should be lifted from one pail of water to another, which allows the grit to sink to the bottom. They should then be picked over in order to remove all wilted leaves.

Steam blanching is the most satisfactory method to use for shrinking greens, as their best flavors are lost when they are plunged into boiling water. For steaming greens a cheese cloth hammock may be used which can be attached to both handles of the wash-boiler. The steam rising from the boiling water underneath successfully shrinks the greens and at the same time the best flavors are preserved. Greens are blanched in steam for 15 minutes and are then cold-dipped. They are packed in hot jars, the salt is added, the jars are partially sealed and they are processed for two hours. The jars are then tightly sealed and tested again for leaks.

Corn

For canning, corn should be between the "milk" and the "dough" stages. That is to say it should neither be too young nor too old. The corn is blanched on the cobs from five to 10 minutes according to its age. It is then cold-dipped as quickly as possible after which the kernels are cut off the cob with a sharp knife, commencing from the pointed end and cutting downwards. The corn is then packed loosely into hot jars, in order to prevent the jars from cracking during processing. This vegetable is the only one that expands when heated. Boiling water and salt are added and the jars are prepared for processing as before. The sealers are left in the boiler for three hours after the water has boiled hard. After removal from the boiler the jars are sealed tightly and tested again for leaks.

Corn on the Cob

Many people do not know that corn may be easily canned on the cob. While this is not the most economical method to use, yet it makes a nice change and is very popular with some families. The corn is treated in the same way as above, except that the kernels are not removed from the cob. In packing, one cob is placed with the broad end downwards, while the next one is fitted in with the pointed end downwards. This is continued until the sealer is full. Corn on the cob requires processing for the same length of time as above.

Tomatoes

Hot-dip or scald one and a half minutes only or until skins loosen. Cold-dip. Remove stems and cores with sharp



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paring knife. Pack directly into hot tested jars and add the stewed juice of a tomato in order to fill in all crevices. Add a level teaspoon salt to each quart jar. Partially seal and process for 22 minutes after the water boils hard. Remove, seal tightly and invert to test for leaks. Label when cold. Store in a dark, cool cupboard.

Cauliflower

Use the flowered portion. Plunge it into a solution of salt and water and allow it to remain for one hour. Blanch three minutes and cold-dip quickly. Pack into hot jars, add salt and water, partially seal and process for one hour. Finish as tomatoes.

Pumpkin and Squash

Prepare and cut into convenient sections. Blanch three minutes. Cold-dip and pack closely into hot jars. Add hot water and salt. Partially seal and process for two hours. Finish as tomatoes.

Vegetable Combinations

Very frequently vegetables are combined making a very pretty effect. For instance, peas and carrots, cauliflower and peas, corn and carrots make pleasing combinations which are useful as second vegetables, succotash, vegetable scallops, soups or salads.

Corn and Tomato Combinations

Blanch fresh corn on the cobs five minutes. Cold-dip quickly. Cut the corn, cutting from tip to butt. Scald tomatoes one and a half minutes and cold-dip. Remove skins and cores. Chop tomatoes into medium-sized pieces. Mix thoroughly two parts of tomatoes with one part corn. Pack the mixture into hot jars. Add a level teaspoon salt to each quart jar. Partially seal. Process for two hours. Finish as tomatoes.

Corn, Tomato and String Bean Combination

Use one part corn, one part green string beans and three parts tomatoes. Prepare corn and tomatoes as above. Prepare string beans and cut them into convenient lengths. Blanch four minutes and cold-dip. Mix all three vegetables together. Pack into hot jars. Add salt and partially seal. Process for two hours. Finish as tomatoes.

Mushrooms

Caution: It is not safe to risk using this food unless you are absolutely sure you know what mushrooms look like. If anyone is poisoned from eating such food it is almost sure to be due to carelessness in selecting it. A true mushroom has pink gills underneath which do not touch the central stem. The skin should peel off easily. Mushrooms should be canned immediately after picking.

Wash and trim mushrooms. If small, can them whole; if large, cut into sections. Blanch them for five minutes. Cold-dip and pack into hot jars. Add salt and boiling water. Partially seal and process for 90 minutes (one and a half hours). Finish as tomatoes.

Meighen's Protectionist Fallacies

Continued from Page 7

low the poverty line and another large part scarcely above it, the situation is not fundamentally different in the industrial portions of America."

But, declares Mr. Meighen, free trade in Great Britain has led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, while in the United States "their people have become richer year by year." Here again there is much more information available for Great Britain than there is for the United States, and it is perfectly true that there is a great concentration of wealth in Great Britain. From government returns it has been estimated that 870 out of every 1,000 dying in Great Britain leave no property worth speaking of, while Sir Leo Chiozza Money estimates that one-seventieth of the population owns "about two-thirds" of the accumulated wealth of the country. What about the United States?

The census of 1890 put the wealth of the country at \$65,000,000,000. In the examination into the distribution of this wealth, Charles B. Spahr, in his *Distribution of Wealth in the United States*, estimated that 56 per cent. of the families owned nearly 99 per cent. of the entire wealth of the United States. One per cent. owned 51 per cent. of the wealth, while 44 per cent. owned but a trifle over one per cent. Twelve per cent. of the families owned 86 per cent. of the entire wealth. Building upon Spahr's inquiry, John Graham

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To coax the monster out Percy Haw Haw is lying on his back holding a large piece of Limberger cheese on his feet. The cheese must be pretty strong for he has to keep a clothes-pin clamped to his nose so that he won't choke with the smell of the cheese. Sandy, the Piper, is playing on his pipes for all he is worth. He hopes the music will coax the Gazooka out.

If Sleepy Sam does not wake up and get out of the way before that rock falls on him he will have a long, long sleep. Flannelfeet is right on the job, ready to arrest the Gazooka. Doe Sawbones is coming on the run; he can see trouble ahead and knows he will be needed. All the little Doo Dads are gathered around on the rocks looking mighty scared and wondering what is going to happen.

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Brooks, in *The Social Unrest*, arrived at the following result: One per cent. of the families owned 54.8 of the total wealth; 10.9 per cent. owned 32.2 per cent.; 38.1 per cent. owned 13 per cent; and 50 per cent. of the families owned nothing. In other words, 125,000 families in the United States own over one-half of the total wealth of the country, while 6,250,000 families own nothing. Other investigators have arrived at practically similar conclusions. And this is the condition in a country with vast lands for settlement and natural resources of incalculable value to be exploited, a country where, if anywhere in the world, there should be little poverty and an equitable distribution of wealth. Protection has neither prevented poverty nor the concentration of wealth; indeed, when the comparatively short history of the United States is taken into consideration, it may reasonably be contended that protection has crowded into a century of its history evils which in Great Britain are to a great extent the result of centuries of habit, custom and ingrained conservatism. The problem of the equitable distribution of wealth is not to be solved by either free trade or protection, and it is sheer dishonesty on the part of protectionists to claim that a protective tariff enriches the mass of the people, for protection necessarily involves sectional or class benefit at the expense of the people as a whole.

Mr. Meighen further contended that protection secured more steady and more permanent employment, and that in this respect conditions were better in the United States than in Great Britain. It would be interesting to know where he got his figures. He quotes Lloyd George, but Lloyd George has no exclusive source of information. The plain truth is that no country has reliable statistics on unemployment and no two countries follow the same system in compiling the figures of unemployment. The most reliable figures for the United States relate only to the unions in New York, and they show (before the war) a percentage of unemployment ranging from about 10 per cent. in the summer months to 25 per cent. in the winter months. (Bulletins of the Department of Labor.) The trade union returns for Great Britain show an annual unemployment averaging about five per cent., in fact, there is little difference between the British figures and those of Canada. Mr. Meighen seems to want to close his eyes to the fact that there is unemployment in Canada; a glance at the official Labor Gazette will show him that there is quite an amount of chronic unemployment in this country, and that the figures only relate to union workmen. The Labor Gazette for June, 1920, shows that of 1,442 unions, with a membership of 182,436, in April, 2.83 were unemployed, as against 4.38 in the corresponding month of last year. In 1911, British union unemployment was three per cent.; in 1910 it was 4.7. Thus it appears that so far as figures are available there is proportionately as much chronic unemployment in Canada as in Great Britain, and for the United States it is interesting to recall Roosevelt's statement during the Presidential campaign of 1908 that 15 per cent. of the worker voters were out of work. The argument that protection assures employment is refuted by the daily experience of practically every class of employment in the country, and one can only wonder at the audacity of those who put it forward.

With regard to the general question of the "balance of trade," Mr. Meighen displayed a most deplorable ignorance of elementary economics. It is perfectly true that Canada must produce more than she consumes; she must do this because she has a large debt to discharge. That, however, is an entirely different thing to the general doctrine of the "balance of trade," which is that normally the country which exports more than it imports is more prosperous than the country which imports more than it exports. Great Britain, France and Germany, before the war, imported more than they exported; Russia, Brazil, India and Siam exported more than they imported, therefore, according to Mr. Meighen, Russia, Brazil and Siam are more prosperous and the people more comfortable than the people of Great Britain, France or Germany. Does Mr. Meighen really make this contention?

The balance of trade, he says, is what counts. How does it count? If the excess of exports be paid for in gold (we will assume it is for the sake of argument) the gold may be disposed of in three ways. It may be hoarded, in which case it benefits neither the country as a whole nor the individuals. It may be spent either on goods produced at home or abroad; in the former case it increases the demand for home goods and reduces exports, which Mr. Meighen says is something to be avoided; in the latter it increases imports, which Mr. Meighen also deprecates. The money may be put into general circulation, in which case it raises prices and encourages imports and discourages exports. Mr. Meighen may take any of these alternatives; the end is the same, namely, that in normal and ordinary circumstances exports and imports pay for each other and an excess either way cannot be maintained. The so-called "balance of trade" is a fiction, a delusion; where a country has permanently an excess of exports it means that it has other things to pay for than its imports; that is, it may be discharging a foreign debt; where there is permanently an excess of imports over exports it means that the country is receiving payment for more than its exports, that is, it may be receiving payments on foreign investments. An excess of imports over exports may also mean that a country is borrowing; that certainly is the explanation of the excess of imports over exports in Canada from 1902 onward, although allowance must be made for the wealth brought in by immigrants. An excess of imports may indicate that a country is developing and that it offers an attractive field for capital investments; an excess of exports may indicate nothing more than it is heavily in debt to other countries.

One more argument of Mr. Meighen's is worth attention. Time was when the protectionist appealed for the support of the worker on the ground that it was necessary to protect him against the products of the cheap labor of Europe. Mr. Meighen proceeds in the opposite direction; he wants protection against strongly organized industrial units of Great Britain and the United States. In other words Mr. Meighen declares for protection against both the least efficient and the most efficient forms of production. This can simply mean that he supports protection because it raises prices the full amount of the customs duties and thereby in his own words "equalizes competition." Mr. Meighen may be left to fight it out with those other protectionists, e.g., Sir John Willison, who argue that internal competition reduces prices and that the home manufacturer does not live up to the limit of his tariff protection. Obviously, if he does not, he does not need the protection since he can charge lower prices and still live and he has therefore nothing to fear from the competition of strongly organised industrial units. On the other hand if Mr. Meighen be right, then he practically concedes the entire validity of the tariff reformers' argument that the tariff takes out of the pockets of the people three or four times the amount it secures for the public revenue and enriches the protected interests by that amount.

One other instance of Mr. Meighen's general ignorance of economics may be given. Discussing the platform of the Council of Agriculture and in reply to Mr. Crerar he said: "His platform does not call for a tax on the unearned increments of land, but for a tax on the unimproved value of land, a different thing altogether." Mr. Meighen is mistaken; a tax on the unimproved value of land is a tax on economic rent. A tax on land values is a tax on the realized or anticipated capitalised income from land and it may be levied directly, in the fiscal sense, that is, as an annual tax on an assessment or indirectly on the actual accrued value at the time of transfer. The method of levying the tax is a matter of administrative detail; it does not affect the economic character of the tax. Whether annual or occasional, proportional or progressive, the economic character of the tax remains the same. It is the appropriation for communal service of communally created wealth.

For the rest, Mr. Meighen's speech

was merely a rehashing of protectionist fallacies with an admixture of political clap-trap. He dwelt long and lovingly on protectionist recommendations made by some commissions appointed in 1916 by the British Board of Trade. He conveniently omitted to mention that the commissions were appointed by a coalition government and naturally included a number of tariff reformers which in Great Britain is a synonym for protectionist. He also forgot to mention that even free traders in Great Britain at that time were seriously questioning the wisdom of a free trade policy with Germany, after the war, on the ground that even though a policy of exclusion would in some measure renet to the injury of British trade, that injury could not be compared with the injury inflicted by Germany who had deliberately set about destroying all trade. In any case the reports of the Commissions have been pigeon-holed; they produced no more effect than tariff reform propaganda in general.

The tariff reform movement in Canada will not suffer much if it meets no more effective opposition than that of Mr. Meighen. His speeches on the tariff give no evidence of systematic sustained study; rather do they show a

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hasty gathering of material to support preconceived opinions. In the realm of neither fact nor theory does he show mastery of the subject; he is a special pleader aiming to persuade rather than to arrive at correct conclusions. It will take more than mere dialectics to upset the tariff reform movement.

Brandon's Splendid Show

Continued from Page 21

Championships

Open and grand champion stallion, Roberts, on Monarch; reserve, Fraser, Count Vimy. Canadian bred, Fraser, on Count Vimy; reserve, Vance, on Manitoba Prince. Open and grand championship mare, Fraser, on Carmona 4th; reserve, Roberts, on Smith Creek Lagovine. Special for registered mare with foal at foot—1, Vance, on Maud Adams; 2, Marshall, on Minnie; 3, Fraser, Marguerite.

BELGIANS

Belgians were also a first-class show. In the aged stallion class, Vanstone and Rogers were first and fourth, with Bismarck and Quill; Roberts second and third, with Fox de Faro and Judson, and S. B. Levin, Winnipeg, fifth, with Sultan Junior. In the three-year-olds, Geo. Rupp, of Lampman, made his first appearance this year, with the stylish, smoothly-turned Pioneer Masterpiece, none too thick as yet, but clean cut and strong boned, and a capital mover. Roberts second, with Orpha's Boy; Vanstone and Rogers third, with Bismarck; and Hodgen, of Halbrite, fourth, with Victor Tresor. Rupp was again first in two-year-olds, with Paramount King, while Hodgen had two very creditable entries, first and second, in yearlings. In the two-year-old filly class, Rupp won easily, with the growthy, clean-legged, beautifully-balanced Lady Wolver, which is growing into a tall, symmetrical mare, with the best of bone and chiselled joints. Hodgen had two real good ones, Carmen Andrich and Polly May, second and third. In yearlings, Rupp was first and second, with Marie de Wolver and Lady Flashwood, the first a more thick, stretchy filly and a better walker than the second, but both outstanding females. In foals, Hodgen was first and second, while in brood mares he took the same places with Princess Andrich and Sweet Marie, both weighty mares of rugged muscle, good bone and sweet femininity. Rupp had a big, stretchy, stylish mare, Marjorlique, first in the dry class. Her underpinning is conspicuous and she moves well, but she is a trifle long in the back for the modern Belgian type. Championship stallion, open and grand, Rupp, on Pioneer Masterpiece; reserve, Vanstone and Rogers, on Bismarck. Champion female and reserve, open and grand, Rupp, on Lady Wolver and Marjorlique.

Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

The exhibits in the above classes were a strong feature of the Brandon horse show. The entries were of the finest quality and the competition was keen; in fact, at many a large show in Canada we have seen poorer exhibits of pure-breds than the show of grades here last week. Seldom at any show have there been such surpassing excellence in teams, four and six-horse turn-outs, and the use of high-class sires was amply demonstrated.

In the classes for grades and in the groups of five under this heading, Lytle Bros. deserve special mention for the outstanding merit of their animals. Other breeders who contributed to this fine draft horse show were: Down and Sons, of Holland; Fraser Bros., Pilot Mound; Vance, of Crandall; John Clarke, Brandon; Isaac Cormack, Kenton; W. M. McRae, Hayfield; G. A. Browbridge, Brandon; R. J. Huxtable, Conquest; T. C. Chambers, Brandon; J. W. Pottinger, Brandon; Robt. McPhail, Brandon; A. Galbraith, Hartney; J. H. Budd, P. S. Dawley, and a few others. The awards are as follows:

Draft mare or gelding, any age—1, Lytle; 2, 3, Dawley; 4, Clarke 5, McRae. Agricultural classes. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1917—1, 2, Browbridge; 3, Chambers; 4, Galbraith.

Filly or gelding, of 1918—1, Browbridge; 2, Lytle.

Filly or gelding, of 1919—1, R. McPhail; 2, 4, Chambers; 3, McRae.

Foal, of 1920—1, 2, Lytle Bros.; 3, Thos. Carswell; 4, McRae.

Best single mare or gelding, any age—1, 6, McRae; 2, 3, 7, Lytle Bros.; 4, 5, Galbraith; 8, Browbridge.

Brood mare with foal—1, 2, McRae; 3, 4, 5, Lytle.

Best grade two-year-old filly or gelding, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion—1, Browbridge; 2, Lytle; 3, Clarke.

Best grade filly or gelding, one year old, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion—1, 2, Lytle.

Group of five pure-bred stallions or mares—1, Mrs. Bryce; 2, W. H. Devine.

Best heavy draft mare or gelding in harness—1, Lytle; 2, 3, McRae; 4, Bryce, St. Charles; 5, Dawley.

Best team of registered mares, any draft breed—1, 6, Cormack; 2, Huxtable; 3, 7, Down; 4, Marshall; 5, Vance.

Heavy draft team to wagon—1, Dawley; 2, Lytle.

Agricultural teams in harness—1, 2, Lytle; 3, S. Lindsay, Neepawa; 4, McRae; 5, Galbraith; 6, R. McPhail.

Farm chunks—1, Chambers; 2, A. B. Mulkins, Fairfax; 3, Dawley; 4, Down.

Heavy delivery, under 1,500 pounds—1, Lytle; 2, Fraser; 3, Budd.

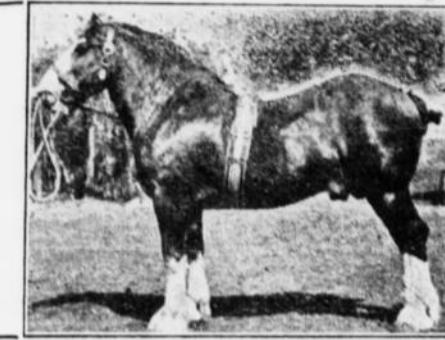
Heavy delivery or express, single—1, 2, Lytle; 3, 5, Fraser; 4, Kirkpatrick.

Four-horse teams—1, Cormack; 2, Lytle; 3, Down; 4, Vance; 5, Fraser; 6, Dawley.

Six-horse teams—1, Lytle; 2, Down; 3, Elton Municipality; 4, Vance; 5, Louise Municipality.

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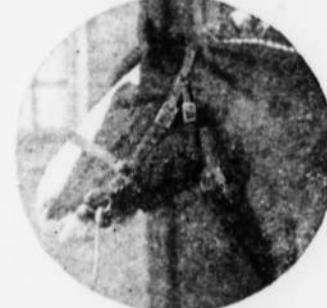
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OFFERING REEVES SEPARATOR, 40-63— Good repair; threshed three crops. \$1,450. \$450 cash; balance two falls. J. E. Milburn, Semans, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—ONE IMPROVED POWERS' WELL- boring machine, nearly new, in first-class condition. Will sell or trade for stock or Fordson tractor. J. Ward, Birch Hills, Sask. 31-4

FOR SALE—BUFFALO PITTS' SEPARATOR, steel frame, 38-62; run two seasons. Also Hart-Parr Gas Engine, 30-60. Apply, Box 109, Hazenmore, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—STANLEY JONES' OUTFIT. NINE h.p. engine, 28 separator with blower in good order, cheap. Ivor Foshager, Atwater, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—AVERY DOUBLE-CYLINDER UN- dermounted steam engine, 30 h.p., in first-class repair. Price, \$1,500. Will give part terms. Jas. N. Harris, Killarney, Man. 31-2

SELLING—15-30 TITAN TRACTOR WITH John Deere plow, four bottoms; only two years old; good as new. Price, \$2,000. Santo Bros., Bender, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—COOK CAR ON TRUCKS, range, repair for 40 in. Goodison separator, including an adjustable sieve and new set teeth. Box F, Birsay, Sask. 31-2

THRESHERMEN EQUIP YOUR SELF-FEEDER with patented grain pan; no littering; saves time and grain; no cleaning up. Particulars given. R. Roberts, Box 657, Yorkton, Sask. 31-4

FOR SALE—25-75 CASE ENGINE, AI CONDITION, Baker valve. Also 32-64 Case separator. Will sell engine separate. L. E. Lovesteth, Box 152, Camrose, Alta. 31-4

SELLING—CASE 36 x 58 STEEL SEPARATOR and 22 American Abell engine, fully equipped, \$1,500 or \$1,250 cash. Box 180, Russell, Man. 30-3

SELLING — AULTMAN-TAYLOR 27-42 SEP- arator. Good condition. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 29-6

WILL TRADE HORSES FOR SMALL FARM tractor and plows. Wm. Wright, Rapid City, Man. 29-4

FOR SALE—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER AND carrier, 1919 model, and extension feeder. McKenzie Thresher Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—20-INCH WISCONSIN BREAKER, nearly new, bought power lift. Earl Harrington, Greenshields, Alta

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—FALL RYE, \$2.50 BUSHEL. GROWN on breaking, bags extra. D. J. Landers, Bagot, Man. 24-8

SELLING—SOW FALL RYE AND GET WILD oats under control. Test 100 per cent germination. Sample on request. A. Hawke, Drinkwater, Sask. 29-3

SELLING—600 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.10 bushel. Guaranteed clean. F. G. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man. 29-3

SELLING—300 BUSHELS FALL RYE, J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 30-3

FARM LANDS

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS IN CENTRAL Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent of a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allen Cameron, General Superintendent, of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 30-6

RIVERSIDE FARM—WITH TWO HORSES, 18 cattle, tools, crops. Settling affairs. Splendid 250-acre farm goes as real bargain. Wood and timber alone should return purchase price. Machine-worked fields cut two to three tons hay acre; 38-cow wire fenced spring-watered pasture 3,000 cords wood, 75,000 feet timber; apple orchard, producing 265 barrels season, other fruit; 2,000 sugar maples, sugar equipment; 10-room house, maple shade, overlooks river; 24-cow basement barn; other buildings. If taken now you get pair horses, 18 cattle, five pigs, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, part growing crops. Quick action price, only \$5,200; easy terms. Details, page 9, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains, 33 States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 P.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chillicothe, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 201f

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 430 Main Street, Winnipeg.

IDEALLY SITUATED 300-ACRE FARM, GRAIN and stock. Adjoining town. Good buildings; 225 acres level rich cultivation. Stream-watered meadow pasture; gravelled road; telephone; fenced; cross-fenced. 100 acres fine wheat, 30-oats, lots hay. (Horses, cattle, 13.) Implements, household goods. Sacrifice 10-day sale \$12,000. Half cash, good terms. Cowan, Walkerville, Sask.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 300 CULTIVATED, 125 wheat on summerfallow, 5 rye, 30 flax, 30 oats; all growing splendidly. Three miles from Bounty fair buildings. I fully believe the crop will sell for more than \$8,500. Farm, crop, stock, implements. Price \$24,000. J. E. Weir, Bounty, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—340 ACRES, \$100 PER ACRE; with 125 acres wheat, 50 acres oats. Five miles from town; one-half mile to school. All fenced and cross-fenced. \$16,000 cash. Cornelius Wall, Miami, Man.

FARM—383 ACRES, 200 CULTIVATED, REST hay and pasture, good buildings, best soil, plenty water, \$28 acre; 30 cattle, 14 horses; complete machinery. Eugene Boisson, Kinistino, Sask. 29-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free; Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8tf

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—IM- proved half-section, Kindersley district; in first-class shape, with crop; good buildings; abundant water. Knox Carmichael, Kindersley, Sask.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins Columbia, Missouri. 31-5

IDEAL TOWNVIEW FARM—\$2,600. PARTICULARS, Box 197 Medicine Hat, Alberta.

HONEY

NEW CROP IN JULY—WEIR BROS., 60 CHESTER Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10tf

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FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD- established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

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CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 26tf

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Grower Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

WANTED—LIVE HOGS, VEAL CALVES AND beef cattle at all times. Stock must be in good condition. Top prices paid, and prompt returns. References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon, Sask. 27-5

SITUATIONS

WANTED—CROP YEAR 1921, EXPERIENCED married man, work on irrigated farm. References. Box 36, Duchess, Alberta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

Unable to Attend

Mrs. Arthur Murphy, of Edmonton, who was appointed to represent Canadian journalists at the Imperial Press Conference, in Ottawa, in August, regretfully announces that she will not be able to attend owing to a number of other previous engagements. Her place will be taken by Miss Marjory MacMurchy, of Toronto. Mrs. Murphy has engaged to attend the Canadian Women's Press Club, which meets in the east for the first time in seven years. She will be one of the principal speakers there.

*Mr. Edison's Wonder-
ful New Amberola*

**Only
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New Edison Amberola—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the Diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand New Diamond Amberol Records on **free trial without a penny down**. Now, on this offer, you can have the finest, the best that money can buy at a price very much less than that at which imitations of the genuine Edison Amberolas are offered. Seize this opportunity.

Rock-Bottom Offer Direct

Let us send the New Edison Amberola to your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with your favorite records—everything from Grand Opera to the latest city song hits, Comic Vaudeville and roaring Minstrel Shows—then if you choose send the outfit back to us at our expense. But if you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. Write at once.

Catalog FREE

To F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dist., 338 Portage Ave., Dept. C49, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Amberola.

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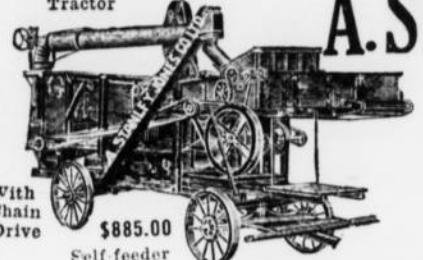
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With Chain Drive \$885.00 Self-feeder

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THRESHERS
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WE PAY FREIGHT
Complete Outfits, \$750 up. Threshers alone \$275 up. Get our catalog.
THRESHERS FOR ANY ENGINE FROM 3 H.P.

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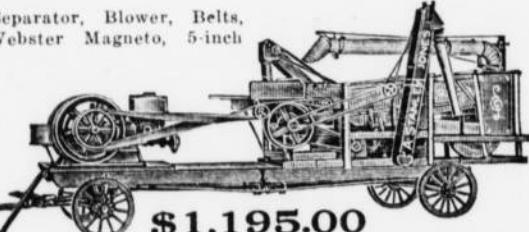
What did you pay the thresher last fall?
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How much lost by being threshed late?
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TOTAL

No. 4 Combination 28-36 Separator, Blower, Belts, Clutch, 11 H.P. Engine, Webster Magneto, 5-inch Trucks.

\$1,195.00

No. 9—"1920 Special" with 15 H.P. Engine, Blower and Self-Feeder.

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We Want Your Cream

—and we will pay the highest market prices for it.

All remittances are made promptly. Every can of cream is correctly tested—and weighed. Our new, modern and sanitary Winnipeg Creamery is operated by experienced and practical men.

Our word is our bond—it is your guarantee of satisfactory business dealings.

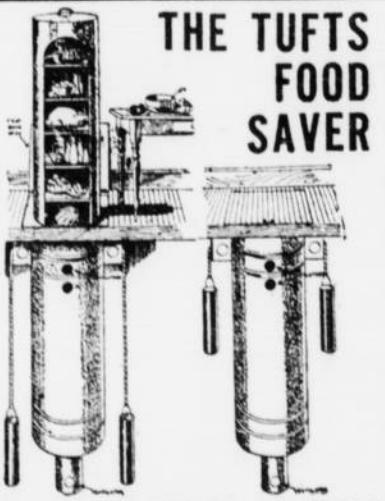
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Give us a trial—ship us your next can

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.

Successors to

MATTHEWS BLACKWELL LTD. Established 1852
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THE TUFTS FOOD SAVER

U.S.A. (PATENTED) CANADA
The Woman's Home Companion

Four important features about our Dumb Waiter:

Made of Galvanized Iron, enameled white LABOR SAVER—Saves a dozen tiresome trips to cellar each day.

FOOD SAVER—Keeps food fresh and wholesome; insect proof; as useful in winter as in summer, as summer heat must be maintained in house in winter.

TIME SAVER—It only takes a moment to draw it up, remove food or replace it.

Price List and Particulars Mailed on Request.

Address All Communications to

Philip E. Tufts & Co., Head Office: Delisle, Sask.

When You Haul

Your Grain to the Elevator,

why make three trips when two would suffice, if you had a Shire team. Try them, judge for yourselves and be convinced. Information cheerfully supplied.

G. de W. Green,

Sec.-Treasurer Canadian Shire Horse Association

58 Grenville St., Toronto

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, Imp., Oakland Star, Imp., and Right Sort, Imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.

Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine for Sale

Any size or weight. While you are raising pigs raise the best for bacon. They will bring you higher prices and they cost no more to feed. We supply pedigrees and ship anywhere. Let us know your requirements.

STARBUCK FARM

647 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers, Winnipeg, Man., July 29, 1920.

WHEAT—While our market remains closed, markets to the south have declined heavily during the past week. Chicago December is trading at the moment around \$2.22. Favorable crop advices throughout Canada and the U.S. make it apparent that a tremendous crop is now in sight, and under these circumstances buyers of all grains have no confidence in the values that have been paid during the last few months. We have had a sensational rapid decline in all grains during the month of July and the natural tendency is to expect some reaction. It is possible that some factor may come into the market that may cause such reaction, but at the same time the news at the moment is all "bear" news; tight money, huge crops, no demand, and as long as this condition lasts speculators who are practically the only buyers of anything at the moment will not take the "long" side of the market.

OATS—With the elimination of the short interest in the July contract cash oats just dropped of their own weight. For the past week there has been very indifferent buying of any oats in store at the head of the lakes, and most grades could not be disposed of at all. It is possible that the small amount coming forward may be taken care of by eastern demand, but their oats will be harvested very soon now and with lack of export buying our cash grain is in none too strong a position compared with same grades for October delivery. Some of the new crop months in the States and in our market are trading at the moment at less than the cost of production, and while our market has absolutely no support from outside buyers at the moment, and may go lower on that account, it would be reasonable to presume that the producer will not market his grain at less than cost, and, eventually, the grain will come back to its true value. Unless producers, with the idea that lower prices are now here, scramble to sell their grain in the early fall, our December at 74 to 75 should be low enough.

BARLEY—American new crop barley is now trading under the dollar mark. Our barley had been taken by exporters up to a week ago. They apparently could not use any more at the comparatively high price, and the cash article became immediately unsaleable except at a very reduced figure. Tight money, undoubtedly, caused considerable reselling in both markets, and keeping company with the rest of the list, barley took a tumble. Buying at the moment is speculative buying we believe for the most part, and while the new crop months appear reasonable, cash barley no doubt will be sold on any bulges that may appear from time to time.

FLAX—Not much change in this article. There is a fair demand for any small lots of flax coming out but the quantity is very small and trading is therefore limited. We have no knowledge of any situation that may arise in our market in the near future that might cause much change in value either way unless it be crop damage during the coming month.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July 26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
July 111	110½	109½	109½	93	79½	113½	93½	
Oct. 85	82½	85	82½	81½	74½	88½	88½	
Barley—								
July 153	148	138	140	133	114½	158	110	
Oct. 130	129½	127	122½	117½	110	135	180	
Flax—								
July 345	336	336	339	349	340½	351	612	
Oct. 344	332	344	336½	344	...	351	580	

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

The U.G.G. Livestock Department report as follows:

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending Friday, July 30, 1920, are as follows: Cattle, 5,648; calves, 622; hogs, 2,396; sheep, 613.

The general tone of the market compared with a week ago is 25 to 50 cents per ewt. lower, although prices remain about steady for the last three days. The general run of the best butcher steers are bringing from 10 to 12 cents per pound. A few head of the choice kind did bring up to 13 cents, but it is scarcely fair to quote them. Best fat cows, 8 to 9 cents; best fat heifers, 8 to 10 cents; weighty choice feeders, 8½ to 9 cents. Cattle are coming before they are fit and having a bad effect on the market. We strongly advise holding back thin cattle if the grass is good. If not, we will be forced to sell them at prevailing market prices.

Select hogs holding steady at \$18.50, but packers are tightening up a little on grades.

The sheep market is showing some improvement on well finished lambs, wethers and fat ewes. Thin ewes of any age are almost impossible to sell at any price.

Do not overlook bringing health certificates with all cattle shipments. Far too many shipments are coming forward without certificates, and heavy losses occur as a result.

The following summary shows prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice grass fed steers	\$10.50 to \$12.50
Fair to good steers	9.00 to 10.25
Common steers	6.50 to 9.00
Choice fat cows	9.00 to 10.00
Medium to good	7.00 to 8.75
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 5.00
Feeding cows	5.00 to 6.00
Stock heifers	6.00 to 7.00
Fat butcher bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Common to good	5.00 to 5.75
Fat oven	7.00 to 8.00

Stockers and Feeders

Stockers and Feeders	\$ 6.50 to \$ 9.00
Best milchers and springers	75.00 to 90.00
Common	50.00 to 75.00
Hogs, selects	— 18.50
Heavies	15.00 to 17.00
Sows	15.00 to 16.00
Stags and Boars	7.00 to 10.00

CALGARY

July 30, 1920. Receipts: This week's Alberta Stock Yards: Horses, 394; cattle, 2,430; hogs, 567; sheep, 1,169. Last week's: Horses, 344; cattle, 2,147; hogs, 686; sheep, 1,035. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 906; cattle, 6,030; hogs, 4,053; sheep, 704.

CATTLE—Although receipts were fairly

liberal, the quality of the butcher offerings was not sufficiently good to maintain last week's prices, and the market closed from 50 to 75 cents lower than last week. Only in odd instances was \$10.50 exceeded on butcher steers and \$8.50 on heavy fat cows. We quote choice butcher steers \$10.00 to \$10.75, medium butchers \$9.50 to \$10.00, with the bulk of the medium heavy steers going back to the country at \$9.00 to \$9.75. Light stocker steers changed hands at \$7.50 to \$8.25 and two-year-olds at \$8.25 to \$9.00.

There was a fair demand for heavy fat cows at \$7.75 to \$8.50, but light butcher cows and heifers were slower, selling at \$7.25 to \$7.75. Bulls are apparently not wanted at \$5.00 to \$6.00 for fat butchers and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for bolognas. Canners and cutters were readily bought at \$3.25 to \$4.00, stock cows and heifers of quality made \$6.75 to \$7.35, with plain stuff fully a dollar lower. Veal was active but at lower prices; choice calves \$10.50 to \$11.50 and plain calves \$7.50 to \$9.50. Top prices on cattle a year ago, \$10.75.

HOGS—Receipts light, with a liberal proportion of heavies and roughs, which are not wanted at the present time. Trading opened on Wednesday at \$18.75, reached \$19.00 on Thursday, and Friday's offerings also changed hands at \$19.00. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$23.50.

SHEEPS—A few sheep were on sale, but trading was slow and only the very choicest met a ready sale. We quote choice lambs \$11 to \$12, No. 1 wethers \$9.00 to \$9.25, and fat ewes \$7.00 to \$8.00. We strongly advise shippers to be careful to ship only the very best at the present time, as anything else will drag.

HIDES—Market unchanged; prices very poor.

Before shipping cattle from the mange area, provide yourself with the form known as "G" from the government veterinarian in charge of your district, otherwise the railway will refuse to lift your stock. We do not look for any very active market on butcher cattle for a few weeks yet, but with improved crop conditions stocker cattle should sell steadily. For latest prices or market information phone, write or wire the Livestock Department, United Grain Growers Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.

DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT

July 15, 1920.—No definite market as yet has been established for graded wools in Canada. Dealers and manufacturers are not active in buying although there is a considerable amount of enquiry for quotations, and stocks of wool are being looked over by prospective buyers. Everything points to a fairly favorable sale of graded wools, but to date no great amount has moved.

Local dealers are inactive. Little wool is being purchased locally, and the prices remain at from 18 to 25 cents.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Egg market unchanged. Poultry receipts increasing, prices declining. Spring chickens, live, 35c; fowl, 25-28c; old roosters, 19c; ducks, 28c; geese, 26c; turkeys, 35c. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Jobbing, dressed chickens, 57c; fowl, 39c; old roosters, 34c; ducks, 45-55c; geese, 45c; turkeys, 55c.

REGINA AND MOOSE JAW—Firm, receipts light. Dealers paying 47c, loss off, cases included. Jobbing, 50-52c; retail, 55c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 26th to July 31st, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 26	171	11												



A Message to the Citizens of the Prairies

From the Government of the Province of Alberta

The Truth about the Western Coal Supply

A GRAVE situation exists with regard to Fuel Supply, with a lack, at the same time, of general, definite information concerning its controlling factors.

As Alberta is the largest Coal Producing Province in Canada, the Government of the Province is impelled to this plain statement of fact and appeal; confident that a knowledge of the conditions will be promptly and generally followed by that individual forehanded action of citizens which will afford immediate relief, future assurance, give stability and continuity to production, and thereby tend to standardize grades and cheapen the cost of coal.

1. There is no shortage of coal. There is plenty of coal, sufficient labor and ample equipment at the mines. The mines, as a whole, are not working at anything like the maximum immediately possible with available labor.
2. There is nothing the matter with Western Coal. There is a coal mined in Alberta admirably suited to every purpose to which coal is put and every furnace in which coal is burned.
3. There is **a serious problem of operation and distribution**, which, if "nothing is done," may lead to your taking "any coal" instead of "the right coal," and quite possibly facing a local coal famine in your community in the dead of winter.

Mine operations depends on car supply.

Car supply depends upon the ability of the railways

The ability of the railways to move coal in quantities depends upon whether or not it precedes the crop.

This is no fault of the railways. No other lines in the world than our own could haul so much crop over such great distances in so little time as ours do every year. They can also haul a normal supply of coal from the mines at all seasons, but they can only haul more than normal in the summer.

¶ If enough coal is ordered in the summer to keep the mines busy, the railways can haul it.

¶ If enough coal is ordered in the summer to keep the mines busy, the normal supply, available through the winter, will be ample.

¶ If enough coal is ordered in the summer to keep the mines busy, work is steady, miners

don't move, and intermittent employment—cause of exorbitant wages—ceases.

¶ If enough coal is ordered in the summer to keep the mines busy, each consumer can readily secure the kind of coal best adapted to his purpose.

*If your coal is in your cellar in the fall it will keep,
It will be good, and it will be there when it is needed*

SEE YOUR COAL DEALER !

You have Cattle to Sell

They will give a nice profit to the local buyer ---unless you want to keep that profit for yourself.

To keep it for yourself market your own cattle---market all you have. The drover is glad to have you market the poor animals, if only you will let him first skim out the good ones. Some drovers have actually succeeded in discouraging direct shipping by first buying up the good cattle and letting farmers try out direct shipping with the poor lot that was left.

The thing to do is to ship all your cattle, the poor ones, the indifferent ones, and the best ones. If you haven't a car lot yourself it is easy to make up one with a few neighbors. Use the coupon below and learn just how easy it is to get your own stock on to the market, and get all the market will pay for them.

You can get U.G.G. marketing service on the yards at Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and St. Boniface.



The Organized Farmer in Business

United Grain Growers Ltd.

CALGARY
EDMONTON
MOOSE JAW
PRINCE ALBERT
or ST. BONIFACE

Address
Nearest
Branch to you

I want to get the full market value for:

Cattle
Hogs
Sheep

To be shipped about
(Give approximate date)

Please give full information about market conditions,
about direct shipping, and tell me where to get health cer-
tificate for my cattle.

Name
Address

CALGARY
EDMONTON
MOOSE JAW
PRINCE ALBERT
ST. BONIFACE

Get a Health Certificate for your cattle before you ship—to prove they do not come from a mange area. The \$2.00 the certificate costs is repaid many times in the higher selling value, because the certificate is needed before American buyers can bid on your Cattle.

Tell the man in charge of each shipment to bring the certificate at once to the U.G.G. Office, so your cattle can be yarded as soon as they arrive into clean area pens. If you do not know the official veterinarian for your district use the coupon opposite and let us tell you where to get the certificate.